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THE

PALL MALL

GAZETTE

No. 7765—Vol. L. THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 6, 1890. Price One Penny.

TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

DRURY LANE (The National Theatre).
TWICE DAILY, at 1.30 and 7.30, AUGUSTUS HARRIS'S Pantomime, JACK AND THE BEANSTALK, produced on a scale of splendour surpassing in magnificence the displays offered to the public b Mr. AUGUSTUS HARRIS in previous years, and performed by a Company of Comedians each of whom is an acknowledged attraction in himself—Messrs. Nicholls, Lenn, Lauri, 1000, Griffiths Brothers, Conquest, jun., Leopold Brothers, Arthur Payne (Clown), and Campbell; Misses Vernon, Faudelle, Hewitt, Ænea, and Duggan. Box-office open from 10 A.M. all day.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. BERESFORD TEBB.)
1800TH PERFORMANCE. A MAN'S SHADOW, by ROBERT BUCHANAN. TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, Mr. TREE as LAROQUE and LUCY BRAN. Messrs. Fernandez, Kemble, C. Collette, E. M. Robson, Allan, Hargreaves, Tapping, Gurney, Harwood, Miss Rose Nelson, Miss Minnie Terry, Miss Norreys, and Mrs. Tree. At 7.45, GOOD FOR NOTHING; Miss Norreys. Doors open 7.30. Box-office open 10 till 5. Pit Circle (unreserved) 2s 6d. Gallery 1s. MATINEE of A MAN'S SHADOW SATURDAY NEXT, and following Saturday, at 2.30.

LYCEUM THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. HENRY IRVING.)
THE DEAD HEART—A Story of the French Revolution. TO-NIGHT at Eight o'clock (1[2]-c.) Mr. Henry Irving, Mr. Bancroft, Mr. Stirling, Mr. Richard Mansfield, Mr. Righton; Miss Phillips, and Miss Ellen Terry. Box office (Mr. J. Hurst) open daily 10 to 5. Seats can also be booked by letter or telegram. Carriages, 10.45.—LYCEUM.

CRITERION THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, CYRIL'S SUCCESS. (Last two nights.) Messrs. David James, Leonard Boyne, Arthur Elwood, S. Buist, G. Maxwell, H. Saker, G. B. Phillips, G. Stanton, G. Chapuy; Mesdames Olga Brandon, Compton, F. Frances, E. Brunton, E. Vining.

GAIETY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT, at 8 punctually, RUY BLAS AND THE BLASE ROUE. Miss Ellen Farren, Miss Marion Hood, Miss Sylvia Grey, Miss Linda Verner, Miss Blanche Massey, and Miss Letty Lind: Mr. Fred Leslie, Mr. Fred Storey, Mr. Dalton Somers. Doors open at 7.30.

TOOLE'S THEATRE.
Last five nights of Mr. J. L. TOOLE, prior to his departure for Australia.
TO-NIGHT and TO-MORROW, at 8.15, PAUL PRY and THE SPITALFIELDS WEAVER. At 7.30, HESTER'S MYSTERY. Doors open at 7. SATURDAY NEXT at 2 and 8.15, THE SERIOUS FAMILY, and OFF THE LINE. Box-office open daily 10 to 6. THE BUNGALOW, by Paul Hoerer, THIS AFTERNOON.

ADELPHI THEATRE.
A. and S. Gatti, Sole Proprietors and Managers.)
THIS EVENING, at 8.0, LONDON DAY BY DAY. Immense success. 150th Night. Mr. George Alexander, Messrs. A. Bromley Davenport, J. Shine, Lionel Rignold, W. L. Abingdon, Arthur Lyle, Sydney Warden Weedon, Scott, Percy Bryer, Hanbury, &c., and Annie Owen. MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT at 2.30.
TO-DAY, at 2.30, MATINEE of CLARISSA. New Drama, in Four Acts, by ROBERT BUCHANAN. First Time. Mr. Thomas Thorne and Vaudeville Company.

THE GLOBE THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager Mr. F. R. BENSON.)
THIS EVENING, at 8.0 (doors open 7.30), THE TAMING OF THE SHREW. Messrs. Black, Arbuthnot, Stuart, Phillips, Parsons, Gurney, Rose, Shaw, Benson, Weir, Howard, Grenville; Mesdames Benson, Grey, Hawkins, Denvil. MATINEES NEXT and FOLLOWING THURSDAY AFTERNOONS at 2.30. N.B.—A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM EVERY EVENING at 8 (Thursdays and Fridays excepted), and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES, at 2.30.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.
MASTER AND MAN.
TO-NIGHT, at 7.45, HENRY PETTITT'S and GEORGE R. SIMS powerful play, MASTER AND MAN, in which the following popular artists will appear:—Messrs. Henry Neville, H. Nicholls, Robert Pateman, H. Wallace, Gurney, Rose, Charles Dalton, Bassett Roe, Fred Shepherd, George Dalziel, R. Mayeur, E. Webster Lawson; Miss Nellie Lingard, Mrs. Frank Huntley, and Miss Bella Pateman. Doors open 7.15. Commence 7.45. Box-office (Mr. A. Frye) open daily from ten till five. Seats at all the libraries.

PRINCE OF WALES' THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. HORACE SEDGER.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, MARJORIE. Misses Evelyn Brougham, Mdme. Amadi and Miss Camille d'Arville; Messrs. C. Hayden Coffin, Joseph Tapley, Henry Ashley, Frederick Wood, Albert James, T. A. Shale, A. L. Hudson, and Henry Monkhouse. Preceded at 7.45 by JOHN SMITH. Morning Performance EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30.

CARRICK THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. JOHN HARE.)
THIS EVENING at Eight, LA TOSCA (LAST WEEK). Mesdames Bernard Beere, Rose Leclercq, Bessie Hatton; Messrs. Lewis Waller, Herbert Waring, Sidney Brough, Gilbert Farquhar, Lawrance D'Orsay, C. Dodsworth, C. Hudson, F. H. Knight, F. Fowell, R. Power, S. Pringle, R. Harding, and J. Forbes Robertson. Address applications for seats to Box-office, open from 10 A.M. to 9 P.M. Doors open at 7.30 P.M.

SHAFTESBURY THEATRE.
Messrs. E. S. WILLARD and JOHN LART, Lessees and Managers. Proprietor, Mr. JOHN LANCASTER
THIS EVENING at 8, THE MIDDLEMAN.
Mr. Willard, Messrs. Mackintosh, E. W. Gardiner, H. Cane, H. V. Esmond, Ivan Watson, Cecil Crofton, Royston Keith; Mesdames Maude Millett, Annie Hughes, E. H. Brookes, Agnes Verity, St. Ange, Eva Moore, &c. Box-office now open daily, 10 to 6. Doors open 7.40. Carriages 11. Acting Manager, Mr. W. H. GRIFFITHS.—SHAFTESBURY THEATRE.

LYRIC THEATRE.
(Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. HENRY J. LESLIE.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.20, THE RED HUSSAR. Mesdames Marie Tempest, Birdie Irving, Maud Holland, H. Coveney, and Florence Dysart; Messrs. Ben Davies, Alec Marsh, Albert Chittian, J. Le Hay, Frank M. Wood, and Arthur Williams. Preceded at 7.30 by WAKKANTED BURGLAR FOLOO.

COMEDY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT and EVERY EVENING at 9 P.M., the celebrated Comedy PINK DOMINOS, adapted by JAMES ALBERY, with powerful cast, including Messrs. Herbert Standing, Alfred Maltby, A. Beauclerk, &c., and C. H. Hawtrey; Mesdames Goldney, Robertson, Cowell, Alma Stanley, and Rose Saker; preceded, at 8, by ONE SUMMER NIGHT, by F. W. Broughton. Box office open daily from 10 A.M. to 10 P.M. Telephone, 3,764.

COURT THEATRE.
(Proprietor, Mrs. JOHN WOOD and Mr. ARTHUR CHUDLEIGH.)
TO-NIGHT at 9, 14th performance of AUNT JACK. Mr. Arthur Cecil, Mr. Weedon Grossmith, Mr. Eric Lewis, Mr. F. Irvin, Mr. Fred Cope, Mr. A. de Lange, Mr. W. Phillips, Mr. F. Farren, Mr. Fewell, Mr. W. Quinton; Miss Rosina Filippi, Miss Florence Wood, and Mrs. John Wood. At 8.30, TO THE RESCUE, Mr. R. Boisyn, Mr. F. Farren. Miss F. Farrington, and Mrs. Phelps.
NOTICE.—SPECIAL MATINEE of AUNT JACK SATURDAY NEXT, February 8th. Doors open at 2, commence at 2.30.

AVENUE THEATRE.
(Under the Management of Mr. GEORGE ALEXANDER.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, FOOLS OF NATE. At 9 o'clock, DR. BILL.
Messrs. Frederick Terry, Nutcombe Gould, Benjamin Webster, George Capel, Henry Grattan, and Albert Chevalier; Mesdames Millais, Carlotta Leclercq, Marie Linden, Mary Kingsley, Grace Huntley, Laura Hedin Bennett, and Marion Lea. Box-office open daily, 10 to 5. Doors open 7.45.
MORNING PERFORMANCE on SATURDAY NEXT and EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30.
Doors open 2 o'clock. Box office open daily from 10.30 till 5.
Business Manager, Mr. R. D'ALBERTON.

ROYALTY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT at Nine o'clock, THE LA TOSCA. A per-version of "La Tosca" by F. C. BURNAND. Music by FLORIAN PASCAL. Messrs. ARTHUR ROBERTS, C. B. Fryer, Augustus Wheatman, &c.; Miss Margaret Ayrtoun, Miss Agnes Delaporte, Miss Amy Liddon, Miss Laura Hansen, Miss Hettie Bennett, &c. Preceded at 8.15 by THE OPEN DOOR. Doors open 7.45. Box-office open daily 10.30 to 5. Telephone No. 4,855. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30. Business Manager, Mr. H. WATKIN.

ALHAMBRA VARIETY THEATRE.
"ASMODEUS," at 9 o'clock, and "OUR ARMY AND NAVY," at 10.50. Signorina Fescico: Mdlles. Bianco, Marie, Thorgate, and Spotti, and Signor De Voenni. Varieties by Bibbs and Bobs, the Sisters Hussar and Nellie Lynde, Arthur Dudley, Edgar Canvin, Miss Marie Collins, the Eddy's Troupe, Lotto, Lilo, and Otto, and JAMES FAWN. Open 7.40 until 11.30.

EMPIRE THEATRE.
Commence at 8. Two Grand Ballets. At 8.0 THE PARIS EXHIBITION. At 10.20, A DREAM OF WEALTH, by M. KATTI LANNER. Music by M. LEOPOLD WENZEL. Mdlles. Fiocconia and Bettina de Nolli, Signor Alberoni and Signorina Malvina Cavalieri. Grand Variety Entertainment. At 10.0 Miss Amy Roselle will recite Lord TENNYSON'S Poem, THE CHARGE OF THE LIGHT BRIGADE. Exclusive engagement of Mdlle. VANONI TO-NIGHT.

ROYAL Holborn.
GRAND HOLIDAY PROGRAMME.—Special engagement of Lockhart's performing Elephants, C. B. Macdermott, the popular actor and vocalist; Lydia Yeamans, queen of song; Bibb and Bobb the funny Continental clowns; the Nannons, in a novel musical absurdity; Vosburg, the wonderful boy; the Brantfords, American variety artists; Ottaway and Pepper; Abe Daniels, musical clown; Rose Phillips, Dion Fielding, Arthur Tinsley, Petrot, the marvellous mimic; Arthur Ring; May and Laverne, statuesque dancers; Sam Torr, and others.
EVENINGS at 7.30; SATURDAY MATINEES, 2.30. Prices of admission from 6d. to £2 2s.

BRAVO, KAISER, BRAVO!

THE KAISER has taken the lead which the POPE should have grasped, and perhaps it is as well. As Englishmen we should, of course, have preferred the initiative to come from our own Government. But that, perhaps, was too much to hope for. It has not been the habit of English Governments to take the lead in such matters. That is because we have hitherto lived under the influence of the doctrine of *laissez faire*. But democracy is changing all that. It may not compel the Government to attempt the regulation of labour. It will certainly compel the Government to leave no stone unturned to collect and disseminate all available information bearing on the condition of the people, to promote the fullest possible discussion of all schemes for the amelioration of the condition of labour, and to co-operate, wherever it can be done, with other Governments in helping to secure for the toiler the opportunity of living a human life. That is the great end of government, and the fact that there should be any question of Lord SALISBURY'S holding aloof from the German Emperor's proposed Conference will be referred to by the social historian of the future as an illustration of the radical difference between the England that was and the England that is to be.

Of course Lord SALISBURY will accept the invitation. He refused to allow his delegates to discuss the Eight Hours Bill at the Conference which modest little Switzerland has summoned for May next at Berne, but it will be altogether a different affair when the invitation bears the KAISER'S signature. The KAISER'S Manifesto is a sign manifest and visible to all men that the tide has risen so rapidly since the Swiss suggested their Conference at Berne that Lord SALISBURY will do well to enter into negotiations with the other Governments "with a view to coming to an understanding as to the possibility of complying with the wants and wishes of the labourers." What wants and what wishes? The wants and wishes, the KAISER tells us, expressed by them during the recent strikes. What was the foremost want or wish thus expressed? The demand for more leisure. An eight hours day and a six days week stand in the forefront of the workman's programme. Linked with this is a demand for an increase of wages. These aspirations may be incompatible. But they exist. They are real enough to govern the actions of men and to trouble the peace of the Continent. Hence the young KAISER insists that those who have to answer for order shall examine into the matter, and "as soon as "my proposal is agreed to in principle I shall invite the Cabinets of "all the Governments who evince the same interest in the labour "question to a conference for the purpose of further discussing it in "detail." This is quite admirable. Coming on the heels of the Bill introduced by his Government for the expulsion of any Social Democrats who happen to be obnoxious to the Administration, it will remind every Englishman of the famous scene in our history in which when WAT TYLER had fallen beneath the dagger of WALWORTH, our young monarch, RICHARD the SECOND, boldly declared himself the leader of the insurgents. We only hope that the historical parallel may not be continued to its close, for our RICHARD after his momentary dramatic pose as crowned Tribune, allowed his nobles to take a savage revenge upon the unfortunate peasantry.

The reception given to the KAISER'S manifesto by the *Standard* and the *Daily News*—the *Times* does not seem to think one of the most significant and momentous new departures in modern European history worth notice—is, we venture to think, decidedly unworthy. The *Daily News* finds it "difficult to "see in what possible way the nations are to agree on "a programme of legislation for changing the very nature of the "human spirit: for in that nature, and in that alone, lie the roots "of our existing difficulties." Upon this it is only necessary to remark that the same banality might have been emitted by our contemporary on every fresh onslaught on barbarism and brutality. The right of private war was quite as much rooted in human nature, and so was slavery. These have been stamped out largely by the action of rulers like the young KAISER. Why is it then so difficult to think that he may succeed in making an inroad upon the evils of modern industrialism? The *Standard* is, however, much worse than the *Daily News*: "We must say at once that we cannot see," and so forth, and so forth. Then our worshipful contemporary must learn to see. But that is a triviality compared with the crude impertinence of its reply that if the KAISER be in earnest he should propose to the nations of the world to adopt Free Trade! But it is a waste of time wrangling with these professors of a dead orthodoxy. That school of *laissez faire* is as dead as a door nail. At Portsmouth the night before last, one DANIEL FERBRIDGE, a baker's carter, was seen at the corner of Melbourne-street with the reins in his hand. The horse and cart remained in the same position for an hour, and as the delay created curiosity, the man was examined and found to be dead. The school which the *Standard* represents is just like poor DANIEL FERBRIDGE. It has the reins in its hands. It is still perched upon the driver's seat. But it makes no progress, and when you come to look more closely you see that it is dead. Lord SALISBURY knows that as well as any one. He ought therefore to accept the invitation to widen the scope of the Conference so as to include all the industrial nations, including the United States, and then he should send as delegates the best men he could pick in all England. Lord DERBY, Sir THOMAS FARRER, Mr. JOHN BURNETT, and Mr. JOHN BURNS would make a strong team, and in their hands all phases of English thought would be adequately represented.

MR. GLADSTONE AT OXFORD.

AN INTERVIEW AT ALL SOULS COLLEGE.

A JEWISH correspondent, a graduate of the University, who happened to be staying in Oxford this week, was fortunate enough to have an interview with Mr. Gladstone, and sends us the following account of it:—

I had the honour of conversing with Mr. Gladstone for half an hour yesterday afternoon in the privacy of his rooms at All Souls. After mounting the two flights of stairs, I found the picture of health itself before me. In giving a welcome respite from political cares to her most distinguished son, Alma Mater, with her dear associations, seems to have brought back to Mr. Gladstone the freshners and vigour of youth wherewith to outlive the settlement of the Irish Question and the completion of another great work on Homer. Before I could apologize for disturbing him, I was greeted by a hearty hand-shaking and invitation to be seated.

Of course, Oxford was the first topic. "I love it as well as any living man can," he said, and then went on to express his satisfaction that the Universities were open to all without distinction of creed; so that Churchmen, Dissenters, and Jews might learn to appreciate each other.

After satisfying his inquiries about the Jews at Oxford, I alluded to the Anti-Semitic agitation in France, and asked him to give me his opinion. "I was breakfasting at Balliol this morning," he replied, "and we spoke of Dr. Döllinger. I mentioned that in his famous Essays he included one 'Die Juden im Europa,' written when the Anti-Semitic movement was at its height, with the object of making the agitation ashamed of itself. I wanted to find out from Dr. Grüber, the Reader in Roman Law, who comes from Bavaria and happened to know Dr. Döllinger, whether these Essays had been translated into English. I had the honour of Dr. Döllinger's friendship and corresponded with him with a view to making this work accessible to English readers. I wished the translation to be done by a lady friend at Cambridge, but Dr. Döllinger had already arranged the matter. As it has not appeared, it must be still hanging fire. I intend, however, to see the work put into motion, especially on account of the address on the Jews in Europe. This is the best answer I can give to your question, as I do not wish to offer my views on movements in foreign countries. I prefer to express an opinion in the shape of a criticism on Dr. Döllinger's most gallant and chivalrous article. You can, of course, draw the inference for yourself that if I rejoice in Dr. Döllinger's resistance to Anti-Semitism in Germany, I can have no sympathy with a similar movement in France." As Mr. Gladstone spoke I could not help thinking that honey-tongued Nestor had walked out of the text of the Homer in All Souls Library to assume the living form of our Grand Old Man.

"Do you think, sir," I asked, "that there is any likelihood of an Anti-Semitic agitation in England?"—"I have not the least fear of an agitation in England against the Jews. You might as well expect one against the law of gravity."

When I spoke of the many obligations the Jews owed to the Liberal party, Mr. Gladstone stopped me, quietly saying: "In emancipating the Jews our party did its duty and nothing more. We deserve no praise for that." Mr. Gladstone then continued: "By the bye, something else cropped up this morning in our conversation about the Jews and com-

CHIT-CHAT FROM THE CONTINENT.

The St. Petersburg journalists, Russian and otherwise, who are admitted to Court festivities have just sent a curious petition to the Tsar. They asked to be allowed to wear on their dress-coats some small ornament with the name of the paper they represent inscribed on it, by which they might be recognized as representatives of the press. The Tsar has at once granted the request, and at the next Court ball all the *bonâ fide* journalists will appear adorned with their new badge. No one but an accredited representative of a paper will be allowed to wear the badge, the *raison d'etre* for which appears to be the fact that not unfrequently a number of gentlemen had gained admittance as pressmen who were much better acquainted with the art of blacking boots than with that of furnishing newspaper reports.

* * * * *

Leo XIII. is just now absorbed in the interesting but somewhat gloomy task of superintending the making of his own monument, which he is anxious to have completed during his lifetime. The monument is to consist of a large sepulchral urn, on which the life-size statue of the Pope is placed. At either side of this urn are two colossal statues, representing Religion and Justice, and between them a *haut relief*. The statues are of Carara marble, and the urn of porphyry. In three years' time the work of art is to be completed, and its cost will be £5,000.

* * * * *

In the Belgian districts where the playful frog lives in large colonies around the ponds, canals, and ditches, there is lamentation and woe among the farmers at the wholesale destruction of the creature, which, besides being, in the French gourmand's estimation, "good for food," is very useful to agriculturists as a slug and insect hunter. After various fruitless attempts to prevent the destruction of the frogs, they have now put their case—and that of the frogs—before King Leopold, petitioning that frog-hunting be prohibited during certain parts of the year, so as to prevent frogs from disappearing altogether from the country. If, therefore, it should be noticed in the near future by admirers of stewed frogs that their favourite dish is becoming more expensive than ever they will know whom to blame for the fact.

* * * * *

Columns upon columns have been written about the magnificence of the prizes of the Paris Exhibition tombola, but nobody has drawn special attention to any of the following prizes, nor have the winners of them been at all anxious to proclaim their good fortune:—A cowhide valise; a pair of stays; a sauce-pan and lid; twenty-four pair of garters; thirty-three pair of braces; and, last but not least, a night-shirt.

The wedding of Archduchess Valerie of Austria with Archduke Franz Salvator, which was postponed by the death of Crown Prince Rudolph, has now been definitely fixed for the 18th of August, the birthday of the Emperor, who will be sixty years old on that day. The ceremony is to take place at Ischl. The bridegroom is twenty-four years old and the bride twenty-two, and their chief amusement before the sad suicide which put a sudden stop to all gaieties was to drive about together through the streets of Vienna in a rickety hired four-wheeler.

* * * * *

The richest man in Germany, according to recently published statistics, is Herr Krupp, of Essen, whose income for the current year amounts to £270,000. Clearly his business has been flourishing in the past year, for a twelvemonth ago his revenue was officially estimated at only £210,000.

* * * * *

If there is one place which has suffered more from the recent gales than any other it is evidently Kreuznach, the favourite German watering place in the Nahe valley. In the "Cur park" the finest of the old trees are destroyed, the ornamental bridges are ruined, the asphalte pavement is torn up, and whole streets, gardens, and vineyards are laid utterly desolate by the fury of the wind and the waters. The whole of the district has suffered from the floods and the gales, and it is generally stated that since the year 1844 the water has never been so high nor done such damage as during the last fortnight.

* * * * *

Dr. Anton Gruscha, the new Archbishop of Vienna, was born at Vienna in 1820. In 1843 he was ordained, and was made army bishop in 1878. On several occasions he has ingratiated himself with the ecclesiastics as well as the State dignitaries of his country, and is the holder of several high Austrian orders as well as of honorary positions conferred by the head of the Roman Catholic Church. Dr. Grus has has always taken great interest in the condition of the working classes, and has for half a century used his eloquence on many occasions to plead the cause of the down-trodden working man.

* * * * *

I am glad to hear that Mdme. Rolle, who was persuaded to lend the famous Sèvres table, for which Napoleon I. paid the artist Isabey 22,000 francs, to the Exhibition, and which it was feared had been lost, has, after all, been recovered by the owner. The table is one of the finest specimens of Sèvres china, and contains in the centre a portrait of Napoleon, sepire in hand, surrounded by thirteen of his faithful field-marshals. In 1816 it was taken from the Tuileries by order of the King, and sold to a collector, who again sold it for 60,000 francs to M. de Serres, from whom it passed into the hands of the daughter of Isabey, Mdme. Wey. Isabey left it at her death to the present owner.

mercial acuteness. Now, you must know that I am a Scotchman, pure Scotch—in fact, no family can be purer than ours, which never mixed with extraneous blood except once in the seventeenth century, I said this morning that I always boast that the Jews do not thrive in Scotland as they do elsewhere. I do not say this with any Anti-Jewish feeling, but because I am proud of Scotchmen's commercial acuteness. I remember talking to a Greek in Liverpool at the time when the Greeks became so strong in commerce in England. I asked him how his countrymen progressed in Scotland, and was delighted at his answer: 'We have got two small houses in Glasgow, but they are doing no good.'"

My next question was whether Mr. Gladstone thought that the Jews of England had proved worthy of their political liberty. "Certainly, in every respect," he answered. "I am able to say this from my own great knowledge, and still better from what my friend Sir Andrew Clark has told me about your co-religionists. He is more qualified than I to form an estimate of the Jewish character, from his wide practice and experiences among them, which date from the earlier stages of his career at the London Hospital. My own knowledge has been derived from such friends as the Rothschilds, especially the late Baroness Lionel, the Goldsmids, Sir George Jessel, and Sir John Simon. But what has particularly impressed me in your people is the high stamp of many of the women." Here he mentioned many names which I omit, because he said, "These ladies need no certificate from me." "I had a great opinion of the late Sir George Jessel," he continued; "though not a lawyer myself, I have always been conversant with lawyers in the House of Commons, and have never seen one who impressed me more profoundly than Sir George Jessel. I consider that he was a most efficient public servant, who had a never-failing regard for the public interest. But after all, Dr. Clark's opinion is more valuable than mine, for a physician is often admitted into a family's secrets and becomes a better judge of moral character. He will not object to my giving you his opinion on the Jews, for he is a great admirer of them."

Mr. Gladstone then asked me what Jewish communities there were in Ireland, and was pleased by my reminder that Ireland was one of the few countries where we had escaped persecution at all times. "My doctrine," he said, "is that the Irish are the most anti-persecuting people, and it is a piece of impudence to charge them with religious intolerance."

Then we spoke of other matters—of Harrington's scheme for selling Ireland to the Jews, of Browning's Jewish poems—and I alluded to Mr. Gladstone's lecture at the Union on Homer and Assyria. "It is almost presumption on my part," he said, "to attempt this subject—one of the greatest interest to scholars, now that the field of the pre-historic period is being so thoroughly cultivated. But I am proud to think that I have spent enormous labour on Homer—the man himself, his text, words, and ideas—and I hope to write more on the subject before I die."

I said that I hoped he would live to do this, and to see Ireland a happy and united nation, when his face brightened, and with louder voice he said: "I shall see it yet. Ay, and it won't be long. Look at Scotland: sound and sober Scotland's verdict must impress the English people for Ireland's good. There are two things that I am proud of: one is that I am a Scotchman, a pure Scotchman; and the other that I love Oxford so much. I shall be sorry when I leave it on Saturday."

With this we shook hands, and I went away wondering which had impressed me more—the liberality of his thoughts, or the affability with which he had expressed them.

*MR. JUSTIN McCARTHY ON GEORGE II.**

WHAT Sydney Smith said about a novel is to a large extent true also of a history; the question being in the case of history, not does it amuse, but does it interest you. "Were you surprised at dinner coming so soon? Did you mistake eleven for ten, and twelve for eleven? Were you too late to dress, and did you sit up beyond the usual hour? If a history produces these effects it is good; if it does not, story, language, industry, learning cannot save it." Mr. Justin McCarthy's history answers this test extremely well. The "present writer" ("a vile phrase," borrowed, for this occasion only, from the *Spectator*) can vouch for it. "It produces unpunctuality, makes the reader late for dinner, impatient of contradiction, and inattentive," at least, to the warnings of his wife, that he ought to go to bed. In a word, it is eminently readable, and when you once begin to read it you can't stop. Considering the general bad character for dulness and mediocrity given to the period of history with which Mr. McCarthy is dealing in this volume, this is no slight praise. He begins in the latter part of Walpole's Premiership, with the commencement of his decline after his great defeat on the Excise Bill in 1733, and ends with the death of George II. in 1760. There is not a single romantic episode in the whole of this period, with the exception of the Stewart rebellion of 1745, which had, indeed, romance enough and to spare. Yet Mr. McCarthy manages to hold his reader enthralled over the parliamentary struggle on the Septennial Act, the family squabbles over the Princess Royal's dowry and the Prince of Wales's annuity, and "poor my Lord Hervey's" scandal of the Royal family. Oddly enough, the '45 is less well told than the rest of the story. One would gather that "Bonnie Prince Charlie" does not interest Mr. McCarthy. Certainly it is the part of the volume in which he least succeeds in interesting his readers. Partly this is because he assumes too much knowledge on their part; partly because he displays too little on his own. He has written round and about the subject; not enough on it. For instance, an extremely imperfect account is given of the progress of the Prince in England, of his reasons for retreating from Derby, and of the battle of Culloden. Heaven forbid that one should ask for the minute multiplicity of confusing detail which Professor Gardiner, *imbellicosissimus virorum*, has given to the battles of the Civil War. But the reader wants more detail as to how it was that the victors of Preston Pans made such an extremely bad show of it at Culloden. Mr. McCarthy is more interested in telling us how the Dons at Cambridge proposed to drive to Camford to see the Highlanders march past *en route* to London than why it was these same Highlanders ran back again and fled at Culloden. Mr. McCarthy leaves unexplained, too—perhaps it is incapable of explanation—why Queen Caroline entertained such a venomous hatred for her first-born, Frederick, father of George III. That the King should detest him was merely in accordance with the family tradition of Hanover, and of even more august North German royalties; but why the detestation entertained by the Queen, who had both heart and head abundantly developed, exceeded that of the King's, is and remains a mystery.

We are accustomed to talk of the reign of George II. as if we were separated by an impassable gulf of superiority from the politicians, the churchmen, and the writers of that time. But the story of the unholy alliance of the patriots, "professing Jacobites and professed Whigs," against Walpole, and the unscrupulous lying and slandering which they adopted, strangely recall an equally unholy alliance of more recent date. The way in which, against all his principles, his practice, and his profession, Walpole allowed himself to be bellowed and bullied into the Spanish War for Jenkins' ear is not so far removed from the way in which more modern statesmen allowed themselves to be Ashmead-Bartletted into the Egyptian War, or nearly into the war of Penj-deh. Nor was the Wesleyan movement and its causes so far unlike the causes and progress of the Salvation Army as to allow us with too great conviction to lay the flattering Homeric unction to our souls that "we boast ourselves much better than our forefathers" of 150 years back.

*A History of the Four Georges. Vol. II. By Justin McCarthy, M.P. (Chatto and Windus.)

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

The business of the coming session—so far as Ministers can dispose it—was settled at yesterday's Cabinet Council. Here is the Government programme as given by the *Times*:—

(1) Irish Land Purchase Bill, on a voluntary basis.
(2) Irish Drainage Bills.
(3) Irish Local Government Bill (but this, if even mentioned in the Queen's Speech, will not be proceeded with).
(4) Tithes Bill (which, however, is doubtful).
(5) Free schools (but this also the *Times* classes as doubtful).

Of this programme, all that we need say is that the only good features are marked as "doubtful," and that the certainties are either bad or worthless.

It is true, as the *Daily News* says this morning, that the present Cabinet is a sham. But to give the whole truth it is necessary to explain. More than ever there are under the present *régime* two Cabinets—an Inner and an Outer. The Inner Cabinet has had frequent meetings, and has no doubt fully discussed the business of the coming session. The Outer Cabinet—so unwieldy in number and full of "deadheads,"—is a mere Court of Record, which is summoned for form's sake to confirm what the Inner Cabinet has decided. There has for some time been a tendency in this direction, but Lord Salisbury has carried it to unprecedented lengths.

The French programme of Naval Construction for 1891 may be contrasted with advantage with our naval programme of 1889:—

	French.	British.	
Ironclads	10	10	
Cruisers	11	42	
Torpedo Cruisers	2	28	(Torpedo Gunboats.)
,, Despatch Vessels, &c.	8	—	
Torpedo Boats seagoing	12	—	
,, ,, First-class	35	—	
	78	70	

The French excess is, however, obtained solely by the number of their torpedo-boats. Our superiority in cruisers is very marked. The French, however, are determined to keep up with us in ironclads, at least on paper. We shall wait to see what they really build before regarding this programme as serious.

There are two interesting pieces of first-hand evidence bearing on the Eight Hours question in this morning's papers. The first witness is Mr. Beaufoy, M.P., who has recently introduced the Eight Hours system into his factory. He says:—

In his own factory 75 per cent. of overtime had been saved since they began the Eight Hours system in July, 1889, and the same output maintained, because the men threw more heart into their work, and if he could impress that upon every employer of labour in this country he would have done a great thing. That is an ounce of fact which is worth many pounds of theories.

The other witness is less precise, but is, if anything, more important, because he was obviously unwilling. This is the chairman of the North Metropolitan Tramways, who spoke as follows at the company meeting yesterday:—

They came to the conclusion that, with the reduction in the hours of labour all over the country, some concession should be made to their own men. The fact was that they had thus taken the wind out of the sails of the Socialists, who were trying to sow dissension between employers and their work men. The accounts now presented showed that the cost to the company would be fully £12,000. Nevertheless, he did not believe that the shareholders would regret this.

The Tramways Company conceded a little in fear. Mr. Beaufoy conceded much more of his free will. But both alike seem to have found by experience that a reduction in the hours of labour is in the long run, even from a severely economic point of view, "not to be regretted."

Alas for the poor horse! Driven from the high road by the invention of the locomotive, he seems destined to disappear from the streets under pressure of the competition of the electric car. According to the statement of the chairman of the North Metropolitan Tramways Company at the half-yearly meeting yesterday, the adoption of electricity as a motor saves the company four shillings in every pound at present spent in horse traction. If this is true of trams, it may soon be true of all other vehicles. Every hansom will then be driven by accumulators, and the Lord Mayor may ride in his famous coach with never so much as a single steed except for scenic purposes. Bucephalus himself cannot stand against a rival that undercuts him by four shillings in the pound.

Prince Bismarck, it is clear, is going to lead his obedient humble followers in this country a pretty dance. Among other remarks made by him to his guests on Tuesday night were the following:—

Prince Bismarck pointed out the necessity of the abolition of the taxes subsidiary to the land and house taxes, the higher taxation of incomes coming from capital without work, and of incomes from foreign investments.

So "Progressive" taxation on "unearned" incomes, and the increased taxation of personal property, are to be added, it seems, to the body of Bismarckian doctrine. The latter will be agreeable enough to his Tory followers in England; but what will they say to the former?

The news from Bulgaria about the alleged conspiracy of Major Panitza is obscure. All that is clear is that M. Stambuloff, that man of iron who has trampled without ruth upon every opponent who has crossed his path, has now got another victim in his toils. That Major Panitza plotted to kidnap the effeminate Ferdinand or to make a revolution in Bulgaria there is no evidence to show. The vital point is that the simmering discontent in the principality has boiled over again sufficiently to lead to the imprisonment of leading Bulgarians. Major Panitza may be a traitor or he may be a patriot; the important point is that it was never thought worth while hitherto to lock him up. Now he is under lock and key.

The eight hours day is being gradually won by all the employés of the County Council. This week it has been the turn of the men—some eighty or ninety in number—employedon the sewage works at Barking. Hitherto they have been working sixty-eight hours a week for 4*s.* 8*d.* a day. They demanded that their wages should be raised to 5*s.* and the hours reduced to forty-eight per week. The arrangement conceded by the Council is in some respects even more favourable to the men than their own demand. The working shift for each man is fixed at eight hours per day, but there is to be an interval of half an hour for a meal. The wage for this 7½ hours day will be 4*s.* 8*d.* as before. This is quite the right line for public bodies to take. When all our municipal authorities have established proper relations with their employés, the force of public opinion can be brought to bear with enormously increased efficiency on private employers.

The endless diversity of moral standards, which makes our Indian Empire seem a perfect jungle of conflicting ethical systems, has seldom been more curiously illustrated than by the outcome of the controversy about the book "The Whole Duty of Woman," to which exception was taken in the *Pall Mall Gazette* some time last year. This book, written by a Bhattia merchant, Mr. Naran Das, laid down in the most uncompromising terms the doctrine of the absolute submission of the wife to her husband in all cases. Mr. Naran Das presented this book as a prize to the non-Government schools of Bombay, having procured a list of these from the Deputy Inspector. Thereupon we protested—as in duty bound—against such an apparent acquiescence on the part of the Government in a barbarous and immoral doctrine.

The last Indian mail brings us the sequel of the affair, and a very curious sequel it is. After the protests in the press, the Director of Public Instruction pronounced the book immoral, censured the Deputy Inspector, and declared further that any aided school would be erased from the Government list if the book were given as a prize to its pupils. This, which was surely the least he could do, excited great indignation among the Bhattia community, and Mr. Naran Das appealed to Government. He was told in reply that "the Government recognised his object in publishing the book as benevolent and praiseworthy, and that the book is not essentially immoral or pernicious to the class for whose use it is intended, though certain passages were undoubtedly opposed to English notions of delicacy and enlightenment." Now is not this very much like holding a candle to the Evil One? It is not a question of delicacy, it is a question of slavery. The Bhattia author affirmed in terms which would even have shocked Mr. Goldwin Smith, that a wife is and ought to be the absolute slave of her husband. Is the doctrine not essentially immoral and pernicious?

At length there seems to be a chance of getting a new and safe thoroughfare for the Strand to Piccadilly circus, and on reasonable terms too. The existing short cut by way of King William-street across Charing Cross-road and through Green-street into Leicester-square is extremely dangerous, owing to the narrow bend in Green-street. But several houses in this short street are now being pulled down by their owners, and the County Council, with more good sense than usually characterizes bodies of its dimensions, proposes to take this opportunity of acquiring the property in order to widen the street. There is, however, this amusing feature in the business, that the Council itself cannot purchase without parliamentary powers, and so has to fall back on the assistance of the vestry of St. Martin-in-the-Fields. No wonder the Council complains that its powers are absurdly limited by the Act of 1888.

CELEBRITIES AND THEIR PORTRAITS.

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE QUEEN'S PHOTOGRAPHER.

MONS. WALERY, or more correctly speaking Count Ostrorog, who is descended from one of the oldest families of the Polish nobility, was educated at the school of pages of the Court of Russia, and began his career as an officer in the Imperial Guard. Compromised, however, in the political movements of 1863, he took refuge in France, and, like a sensible man, set at once to work to remake the fortune he had lost. Five years ago, after great photographic successes in Paris and Marseilles, he set up a studio in London and almost at once was named photographer to the Queen. It was in this magnificent studio, and surrounded by many of the choicest specimens of his art, that I had a long conversation with him (writes a representative) upon some of his interesting experiences. Upon a table near us stood portraits of the ex-Emperor of the Brazils and of the unfortunate Empress:—

"Ah! the Emperor. What have those people got rid of him for? He often came to my studio in Paris. A quiet scholarly man, and a Liberal to his finger-tips. The Empress too, always charming and pleasant. Yes, I have met many of the Royalties of different lands. One day in Paris a gentleman called at my studio and expressed a wish to join my staff. As he appeared intelligent, and of agreeable manners, I accepted him, and by way of a beginning I took him to my private laboratory and gave him his first instruction. He proved a very apt pupil, and we became great friends. At the end of a certain time my pupil left me, with as much mystery as on his arrival, without giving either his name or future address. Some months later I was informed one morning that a very important person wished to speak to me. I found a gentleman who introduced himself as one of the Court of King Luis of Bavaria, who to my surprise explained to me that my former pupil was no other than the King himself, who to show his appreciation of my kindness, and as a souvenir of the pleasant time he had spent with me, asked me to take for him photographs of the Palace of Versailles, outside and inside, and of the pictures, &c., there. This plendid collection of large pictures was bound up into an album, and the difficult work was rewarded in a Royal manner by his Majesty."

I pointed to a portrait of Victor Hugo, which struck me as being very fine. "Ah! yes; I knew him well. He always liked that picture himself. It is the one from which Goupil's made their celebrated photogravure, and of which they have sold 70,000 copies. I got the poet to sign his name beneath, as you see.

"I have very recently returned from a visit to Adelina Patti, in Wales. What a splendid place she has there! It only cost her £4,000, and she has already spent £87,000 upon it. I took her photograph while there. She posed in a magnificent conservatory, in which a large number of pet birds are allowed to fly about at liberty. At the moment of taking Mdme. Patti, who was reclining in a hammock, one of these birds alighted on her hand; the plate was exposed, and a charming extempore picture is the result, in which the bird is nestling close to her face. She always travels, no matter how far, with a number of these birds in attendance. I frequently am sent for to Windsor," continued the Count. "Her Majesty has a very fine photographic studio, which was built for the use of the Prince Consort, who went in much for that kind of thing himself.

"I should like before you leave to show you this portrait of Queen Natalie: it is the enamel system; the photo is burnt in upon a metal plaque and lasts for ever." And very beautiful indeed was this picture of the long-suffering Queen, the colouring of it being especially noticeable.

One of the special features of the establishment is its monthly issue of "Our Celebrities," the likenesses in which are most admirably reproduced. The new edition of "Sporting Celebrities," edited by Mr. Choimondeley Pennell, and the cover of which has been most cleverly designed by Mr. Arthur Bull, the step-son of the well-known French Impressionist, Mons. Theodore Roussel, attracted my attention as I left—it seemed so thoroughly in good taste and yet so well in advance of the times, for it is, I am told, quite a novelty in England.

THE LOST ENGLISHMEN IN THE CAUCASUS.

Mr. Douglas Freshfield will, at the meeting of the Royal Geographica Society next Monday, give a full account of the search expedition undertaken by Mr. C. Dent and himself, which solved the problem of the fate of the two English mountaineers, Mr. Donkin and Mr. Fox, who were lost in the Caucasus in 1888. It will be remembered that the search party did not succeed in finding the bodies of the missing travellers and their guides; but the position of their last encampment left no doubt that they lost their lives in attempting the dangerous ascent of one of the highest and most difficult peaks in the Caucusus, and that there was no ground for the belief that they had fallen victims to the treachery and cupidity of the natives.

HOW THE IDIOTS AT EARLSWOOD ARE EDUCATED.

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE RESIDENT PHYSICIAN.

THE lowest region into which the universal cry of "Educate, educate, educate!" has penetrated is that in which those live who are indeed the "poor in spirit"—that is to say, those whom, charitably, we call "backward children," and, uncharitably, "idiots." There are many schools and institutions for this humblest class of scholars, but the one which overtops them all is the Earlswood Asylum at Redhill, a palatial building standing in 200 acres of ground down in the loveliest part of lovely Surrey. "Quite mad, and fit for Earlswood," is one of the proverbial sayings in which the natural man likes to indulge when one of his fellow-creatures embarks in an undertaking which to the superior friend seems Quixotic or incomprehensible. And little recks the superior friend when he thus excommunicates his eccentric fellow that he is altogether on the wrong tack if he sends him down to Earlswood, where the "mad" are no more received than those who are preparing for "matric." at one of the Universities. What Earlswood actually is, and what is done within its walls, was recently ascertained by one of our representatives in an interview with Dr. Jones, the resident physician and head of the institution, during a visit to the asylum. Our representative writes:—

A PEEP AT THE SCHOOL.

It looks mysterious enough as you approach it by the winding road from Redhill or Earlswood station—the vast building rising on a hill above the grounds, where among the shrubbery a large board tells that this is "Earlswood; Asylum;" and as you drive up to the pillared portico you notice here and there in the garden a cluster of lads with ruddy faces busy with such gardener's work as winter provides; or you turn aside and see a group of girls under the charge of a governess taking cheerfully a "constitutional" on a soft and sunny afternoon in midwinter. Everything looks cheerful and well-ordered, and inside the house it is just the same. Boys and girls, young men and maidens, and now and again a patient, or to use Dr. Jones's more kindly term, a pupil, of riper years, walk briskly along the passages; in the large dining hall the tables are cleared after the midday meal, and at the further end a class of girls is assembled in a large lofty room. "They are at their needlework lesson," explains Dr. Jones, as we enter and pause for a moment before the rows of children, all of whom are busily sewing, knitting, embroidering, or tracing figures in coloured wool on some Kindergarten cardboard pattern. The fingers and the hands may not be as firm or as well shaped as those of the average child, but they have all been taught how to be useful, and how to be so cheerfully and with evident interest in their work.

"NOT SICK, MY LORD, UNLESS IT BE IN MIND."

"Tell me, Dr. Jones," I asked, after we had walked through several class rooms, each one as cheerful as bright pictures and other ornaments, the most scrupulous cleanliness, and excellent ventilation can make them—"tell me how you begin the education of the poor little things. What are they like when first they come to you?"

"That varies very much," was the reply. "There are as many different types of backward children and idiots as there are different stages of mental development among the children of any other large school; for, although we call this place an asylum, it is in reality only a school in which we try to develop as far as possible such mental faculties as lie latent in even the most backward human being. There are, of course, cases where the pupil is merely a human vegetable, and where bodily and mental feebleness combined render it impossible for us to do anything but tend the unfortunates as best we can, and to relieve their sufferings. This can naturally be done far more effectually at an institution where all the appliances and all the experience and skill are to be had by which suffering is minimized than could be done at the patients' private homes. But such cases are comparatively rare, and we keep them in a separate part of the building, where the other pupils never come in contact with them.

"The great majority of cases we have are those of men, women, or children who, without being exactly idiots, are very backward. But even they vary greatly. There are some where it is difficult to tell whether a pupil is only extremely shy or nervous, or whether something is really wrong with him or her. Again, there are others who are very backward indeed when they first come, and with whom it takes a considerable time before we can see the slightest spark of light in the feeble mind."

FIRST THE HEART AND THEN THE HEAD.

"Then, do you begin your training at once after a pupil's arrival?"—"No; that would not answer at all. The first thing we have to do is to gain a pupil's affection. Unless we do that, our task is hopeless. The craving for affection is the chief characteristic of imbeciles and idiots. If they are fond of you, you can make them do a great many things: if they are afraid of you or dislike you, your chance is gone, for they can be very obstinate and headstrong. For the first month we do not teach them anything at all, but simply try to attach them to us. This is not so easy, for they are generally very shy and suspicious, having either been kept to a great extent separated from other children, or, if they have mixed with others, they have not been treated over-kindly by their healthy companions, who treated the 'silly' child with contempt, and made him feel, with a child's unconscious cruelty, that he was inferior to them."

"And when you have won your pupil's favour, what comes next?"—"When we have won his heart, we try to gain his head, and begin, slowly and gradually, to instruct him in the very simplest of educational subjects. And there the Kindergarten system is our great *pièce de résistance*. Playfully the child learns to know, and then to write its letters; presently it puts them together and spells short words, and thus, step by step, we lead them on till the majority can not only read and write, but are also able to understand what they read or write."

"A task which, I should say, requires a more than usual share of patience and perseverance on the teacher's part."—"It does indeed. Infinite patience, together with infinite tact and kindness, are the chief requirements of all those engaged in the education of pupils such as ours. They have object lessons, too, and the girls are taught needlework in the afternoons, and housework when they are old enough, but we have to change their work very frequently during the day. The feeble mind soon grows tired of any occupation, and requires both change of work and of scene. Consequently they have their lessons in different rooms, and each lesson lasts only quite a short time."

IN THE SCHOOLS AND WORKSHOPS.

In the pauses between our conversation, and while we examined some of the pretty trifles which were being made by the children, I had, on addressing the one or the other of them, been told several times, "She is deaf," or "She doesn't talk quite distinctly," which led me to ask whether deafness and dumbness often accompanied imbecility.

"It does in some cases, but not as frequently as you might be led to think. You have just happened to speak to several of the children who do not hear or talk well. The ailments which go most frequently with mental weakness are bad circulation, cold hands and feet, with a tendency to chilblains, lack of muscular strength and general inactivity. But these children are no more deaf or mute than you or I! Why, they will sing you a song at once—won't you, girls?"

One child stepped forward and stood beside the lady teacher, who accompanied at the piano. Her sweet young voice rose in a happy children's song, and presently the whole class joined in the chorus, evidently enjoying the fun, and unaware of the pathetic note which ran in a low undertone through the merry song.

"When they have passed through the school," Dr. Jones went on, as we turned to another part of the building, "we train the girls for domestic work, and the boys for a trade for which they show most inclination and capacity. Will you come and see the workshops?"

In the wide playground a large party of boys (they are all "boys" at Earlswood, though some of them are bearded men whose boyish days are left long behind) were playing football and other games. "He! doctor, doctor!" they shouted, and pressed to the railing to catch a look or a word from their superior, who is also their friend. "Yes, I see you, boys, but I have no time to stay just now," and on we went to where the compositors, the tailors, the shoemakers, and all the rest were at work. A large white parrot sat thoughtfully among the compositors, and a gay garland of Christmas decorations was wound round the gasalier where the mat-makers were at work.

THE MASTER-WORKERS.

As we entered the room of the latter, a short, sturdy weaver left his loom in the centre of the room and came rapidly and with an air of great energy towards me. "Keep him off, doctor," I muttered with visions of scenes from "shilling shockers" arising vividly before my mental eye. "He is perfectly harmless; he is only going to measure your height," I was told, as the little fellow came up and put his hand against my shoulder and then against his own, after which he returned contentedly to his work. "He has an idea that he is taller than anybody else, and he measures every new comer."

In the tailors' workroom one of the inmates proudly showed us a coat which had just been finished, and every stitch of which he had made. As an instance of the remarkable memory of some of the idiots, Dr. Jones called one of the inmates and questioned him as to the days on which certain dates of the present year would fall. The answer was correct in each case; and with regard to important dates concerning the institution the living almanack has every red-letter day of the last twenty years at his fingers' ends. Once, however, he made a slight mistake, and a whole roomful of tailors who had been watching their friend with eager interest, broke out into a good-natured laugh. "Now tell me how much two and one is?" "Two and one? Two and one?" came in a puzzled tone from the recorder of dates, as he held up his finger and frowned painfully over the terrible sum. "I can tell you how much one and one is," he said at last evasively, before, somewhat crestfallen, he returned to his seat.

"SHE COMETH NOT," HE SAID.

From the workshops we strolled to the farm buildings, from which a number of labourers (all inmates) were turning homeward after the day's work. "I tell you, Doctor," shouted a young energetic fellow. "I tell you I don't like farmwork. I wish you'd put me somewhere else!" "But you do not like the workshops either. Happy thought! we'll give you some boots to brush; perhaps you will like that better." "No, doctor, no. The boots would make my hands black." It was milking time, and passing a dainty dairy, we walked into the cowsheds. Again we saw a scene of contented, healthy country life; everybody at work and everybody happy. A loud voice called after us: "No, I didn't mean to run away when I went into the Waterloo train before Christmas. I only meant to find my sister at Waterloo. She has come to see me always before, but this Christmas she never came, and I thought I'd go and find her." Poor imbecile! The spark of "God-given reason" all but extinct, there was still a pang left of the agony of "she cometh not."

"They are all very affectionate," Dr. Jones remarked. "It is the one feeling which predominates, and turning it to account, we are able to teach and train them."

"How long does it require to teach them a trade?"—"Our full time is a term of five years, at the end of which some of our pupils leave us to take their places in the world among other working men and women. One of our pupils is now employed in a West-end tailor's shop; others in various places as printers, compositors, bootmakers, or in other trades. A large number stay with us and do work for the institution'; but they have always a foreman over them who is not an inmate, for they themselves can only do the mechanical part of the work, and nothing requiring thought and reasoning power."

"Are they all kept at the expense of their friends?"—"No, by no means. We have paying patients, who, according to the accommodation and attention they require, pay us from £60 upwards; some of the patients have whole suites of apartments, carriages, and several body servants, and those, of course, pay much more than others. We have also a large number of 'elected' cases, admitted by subscribers' votes, and for these no payment at all is made by the friends. But whether they are paying or free inmates the same care is bestowed on them all. Our chief object is to make them feel their helplessness as little as possible, and to teach them to be of some use in the world, and not to live the hopeless inactive life to which imbeciles were compelled in bygone times. And I think we are succeeding in making them as happy as they can be made."

NEW BOOKS.

SOME BOOKS OF REFERENCE.

"The Century Atlas and Gazetteer of the World" (John Walker and Co.), edited by Mr. J. G. Bartholomew, should be welcomed by those who desire in compact and elegant form the information it furnishes. By a long-needed improvement the maps are printed back to back, avoiding the tiresome blank pages which, in most atlases, are such a hindrance to rapid consultation.—A "Sixpenny Atlas," with fifty-two good maps (W. and A. K. Johnston), is a marvel in its way.—"The Colonial Year Book, 1890" (Sampson Low), would be valuable for its careful maps alone; but, with the addition of all the familiar up-to-date information, the volume is indispensable to all interested in our kith and kin beyond the seas.—"The Argus Annual and South African Directory, 1890" (London Office, 25, Cornhill), dear and faultily printed, is still of great service to those connected with South Africa.—The "Handbook of Railway Stations in the United Kingdom and Ireland" (McCorquodale and Co.) gives eladorate details, tabulated, of every railway station, and will be serviceable to merchants, &c.—"Commercial London" (W. H. Allen and Co.) provides "business information" for merchants and manufacturers. The bird's-eye maps are helpful.—"Ready References" by W. R. Balch (Griffith, Farran), contains much "useful knowledge," and much that might have been omitted, *e.g.* "what to write in an album," and the models for letters. "O.K.," by the way, is wrongly described as "a Russian novelist."

"POETIC IMAGERY."

"Poetic Imagery," By the late John Pitt Taylor, Judge of County Courts. Edited by his daughter, Hester Louisa Pitt Taylor. (Remington.) Weighing the doubtful balance of rights and wrongs in a county court is not an occupation which one would naturally associate with a wide acquaintance with and affection for the poets. But in the late Judge Pitt Taylor the two things were combined, and this posthumous volume, edited by his daughter, is ample proof of the fact. It consists of "similes, metaphors, emblems, comparisons, and contrasts," selected from the works of the British and American poets and dramatists. The selections are arranged under each author's name, the authors being given alphabetically. This method is open to objection, but it has its advantages also, one of which is that any author can be found at a glance without consulting the index. The lines have been chosen with care and discrimination, and as far as space allows are fairly representative of the "best things" in the pieces from which they are taken. The volume is a handy size, is beautifully printed and bound, and for spare quarters of an hour at home or for an afternoon stroll in the country will prove an excellent companion.

TO-DAY'S NEW BOOKS.

(Publishers would greatly oblige by stating the prices of books. Any notices under this head do not preclude further review should such seem to be necessary.)

"A FELLOW OF THE CHEMICAL SOCIETY." "The Magic Lantern: its Construction and Use." (Perken, Son, and Rayment.)
[Cloth. Pp. 80. Price 6*d.*]

BELL, WILLIAM, M.A. (Editor). "Milton's Comus." (Macmillan and Co.)
[Edited with an Introduction and Notes. Cloth. Pp. xx. 118. Price 1*s.* 6*d.*]

GREY, CYRIL. "Glenatholes." (Griffith, Farran, and Co.)
[A story in one volume. Cloth. Pp. 304.]

MACAULAY, G. C., M.A. "The History of Herodotus." (Macmillan and Co.)
[A new translation in two volumes. Cloth. Pp. 378 and 432. Notes and Indexes.]

RADCLIFFE, WINIFRED L. H. "Whispers from Fairyland." (Elliot Stock.)
[A volume of short stories. Cloth. Pp. 168.]

SINCLAIR, D. S. "Sayings and Doings in Fairyland; or, Old Friends with New Faces." (Jarrold and Sons.)
[Cloth. Pp. 280. Illustrations.]

Bord's Pianos.—28 per cent. discount for cash, or 15*s.* per month (Second-hand, 12*s.* 6*d.* per month on the three years' system. Illustrated Lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 42, SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

THE "TIPPING" SYSTEM IN TRADE.

IT is characteristic of the Corporation spirit that the Recorder at the Central Criminal Court should be found defending from the bench the "tipping" system in trade, although the Legislature has made it penal to bribe and corrupt the servants of public bodies. The question of gratuities has two sides, remarked Sir Thomas Chambers, but the side which has impressed itself upon Parliament, and every one else who has inquired into the subject and noted its effects, is the absolute demoralization to which it leads. If the system is so innocent, and the gratuity merely a reward for honest services rendered, why is there so much secrecy, or why should such mystifying methods of book-keeping be adopted? The occasion which gave the Recorder the opportunity of uttering his sentiments on the subject was the trial at the Old Bailey of two men employed by the Bell's Asbestos Company on the charge of obtaining money by false pretences. The defence was that the money had been placed at their disposal for the purpose of tipping, and had been so expended; and the jury, apparently adopting this view, brought in a verdict of "not guilty."

The evidence in this case has amply confirmed information we have long had in our possession as to the wholesale system of tipping pursued by some firms. In many instances the travellers are constantly instructed to secure this or that man in particular works "and palm him well." From the manager to the engineer, from the highest to the lowest, every one who can in any way influence an order is to receive a "tip" in amount and form most likely to be acceptable to the recipient. The heads of this particular firm do not attempt to disguise the fact that their business is conducted on this principle; indeed, they admit that they "palmed" right and left. Here is a specimen of the letters sent from the firm to their representatives, taken from the evidence produced in court in the Bell case:—

When the grouse season comes on we are thinking of sending a brace o birds to all those men who are in a position to influence orders between now and Christmas. This seasonable gift would of course only be sent to men of the better class; and we think it would not be amiss to include an employer here and there in our list of recipients. The grouse would be sent out about the latter end of August, and we propose sending you the labels, to be addressed by yourself to such of the men in your district as would be likely to show their appreciation of the compliment in the manner desired. Please let us know how many labels you will want: the managers of sewage, gas, water works, and such concerns, also, as surveyors of local boards.

The excuse is made that without these tips goods do not get fair play. But what chance of fair play would a firm have who did not adopt the same tactics? Although pursued so recklessly, this "tipping" is not done aboveboard. The man who receives these considerations does not look upon them as a clerk might do who gets a present from his employer, but regards them as bribes, and is careful to maintain secrecy with respect to their receipt. In the case of public bodies it is now illegal to give or receive bribes; in general trade it may still be done so far as the law is concerned; but even the Recorder will not contend that there is any moral, although there may be a legal distinction. It is beyond all question that the extensive system of tipping which is now carried on leads to wholesale demoralization and corruption, and is undermining all honest trade.

AN UNSATISFACTORY REPORT FROM BRAZIL.

Brazil is too huge a country to be affected materially by the depression in one section, but the report from Maranham which Vice-Consul Airlie sends is anything but satisfactory. The decline in articles of production exported during the year ending June 30, 1889, was no less than 33 per cent. on the total of the previous year. In the case of three of the most important articles, cottons show a decline of 31½ per cent., sugar 66¼ per cent., and hides 35 per cent. The condition of the agriculturists is rather desperate, and the plan of the Government to advance loans to planters at a low rate of interest is not likely to do much good. The labour question also remains unsolved, no confidence being placed on the freedmen taking to work on the plantations.

The Ladies' Corner.

PREPARING FOR THE CARNIVAL.

London dressmakers are turning out some remarkably original and pretty dresses for those of their customers who are going to Nice for the Carnival. One woman, bent on looking conspicuous, has ordered her black satin evening dress to be trimmed with jet snakes. The snakes are life-sized and very costly. They are to be coiled about the bodice and skirt in as natural a manner as possible. Another Carnival dress is of Chartreuse-green satin veiled in front with white chiffon, accordion-pleated, and trimmed with bunches of white lilac. A pretty gown for a young wearer is of palest pink brocade, made very simply. The low cut bodice is edged with pink crêpe at the top, and the short sleeves are also of crêpe, with a bow of pink ribbon on the shoulders.

LOOK TO YOUR EYES.

A well-known optician writes:—Your correspondent "M. W. C." will have done real service by calling attention to the fact that women's eyes are weaker than men's, and that they must not hope to get their sight suited in difficult cases by selecting for themselves spectacles from an optician's tray. To make her communication complete, it is necessary to add that a more difficult condition of eyesight both to detect and to compensate is not infrequently found to be the cause of imaginary neuralgia or chronic headache; this may be described technically as being hypermetropic with myopic astigmatism, or myopic with hypermetropic astigmatism—in simpler language, being long-sighted with short-sighted astigmatism, or short-sighted with long-sighted astigmatism. In either of these cases no glasses that are compounds of convex curves or concave curves only, even spheres and cylinders combined, will give relief; it is only when the exact combination of convex spheres with concave cylinders, or concave spheres with convex cylinders, is found that the person who is troubled can see without strain.

"HOW TO BE BEAUTIFUL."

Teresa H. Dean has written a treatise on "How to be Beautiful," from which one is surprised, pleasantly, to find that we are all millionaires—in pores. Miss Teresa says that 2,800 pores go to each square inch of the skin, and reckoning the number of square inches on a person of ordinary size to be 2,500, the multiplication table tells one that one possesses about 7,000,000 pores. This is an extensive responsibility. After the publication of this appalling fact it is not surprising that the proper care of these millions becomes a solemn duty. One of the secrets of beauty is to keep these pores open, and Miss Teresa advocates the frequent use of the bath, piping hot. Miss Dean's remarks on wrinkles are interesting. One of her wrinkles is raw veal. Cut it into thin slices and apply it to the face, and the footprints of time will disappear. In the chapter on wrinkles Miss Dean observes that "too much water is bad for skin and complexion." And yet in the chapter on bathing we read that "Mrs. Langtry, to whose complexion all concede the palm, takes a cold plunge every morning." Again, we gather that "Patti never uses water on her face." No: "Before retiring, or in dressing, her face is generously anointed with cold cream, and allowed to remain on as long as practicable." How Miss Dean reconciles these statements, a modest male reader fails to discern. Mrs. Langtry is a determined cold-tubber, and has a lovely complexion. Patti is a cold-blooded cold-creamer, and she has a lovely complexion. How is it? The real key to good looks, it seems, is good temper—a very moral conclusion. Miss Dean's little book is published by Trübner.

"WRINKLES."

Another book on "Wrinkles" (Longmans) is of quite another sort, and will interest ladies. It is one of Mrs. De Salis's series, and deals with household wrinkles in a most exhaustive manner. The hiatus between flat-irons and blue blood is wide, but Mrs. De Salis bridges it over triumphantly. The book should be in every household. Ale-posset and ambassadors, arsenic and asthma, ants and ankles, baldness and bedsteads, bile and blackbeetles, boots and bronchitis, chimneys and chilblains, corns and cutlery, fleabites and freckles—Mrs. De Salis misses nothing, not even the blood. "Some people imagine that the blood of the 'Upper Ten' has a blue tinge in it, but it is not so; their blood is the same as everybody else's." This is an audacious statement which is only worthy of Mr. Labouchere. It should be inquired into at once. We are afraid Mrs. De Salis is a rabid Republican. Republicans' blood is red, of course.

NOTICES.

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COVENT GARDEN.—Lessee, FREEMAN THOMAS.—GRAND CIRCUS, under the direction of AUGUSTUS HARRIS and FREEMAN THOMAS.—The Famed Trained Lion on Horseback (the great sensation of Paris), with the most Marvellous Mastiff ever seen, Wonderful Siberian Bears, 20 Clowns, 100 highly-trained Horses and Ponies, Gem-Goa and his Wonderful Pig, Jessira, the Graceful and Champion Wire-walker, The Hoffman Sisters (Horizontal-bar contests), Sylvester (Renowned Jockey Rider). SATURDAY NEXT, Feb. 8, Grand Military Spectacle, AULULARIA. TWICE DAILY, at 2 and 7.30. Prices from 6d. to £3 4s. Box-office open daily 10 to 5.

SAVOY THEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, R. D'OYLY CARTE. THIS and EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, the entirely original Comic Opera in Two Acts, entitled THE GONDOLIERS, by W. S. GILBERT and ARTHUR SULLIVAN. Doors open at 8. MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30. Doors open at 2. Box-office open daily from 9 A.M. till 11 P.M.

LYRIC THEATRE, SHAFTESBURY-AVENUE, PICCADILLY-CIRCUS.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, HENRY J. LESLIE.—EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, a new and original Comedy Opera in Three Acts, entitled THE KEYS OF FORTUNE, by H. P. STEPHENS and EDWARD SOLOMON. Preceded at 7.30 by WARRANTED BURGLAR PROOF. Doors open at 7.0. Box-office open 9.30 A.M. till 11 P.M. Seats can be booked three months in advance. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.

ROYAL AQUARIUM.—Six Wonderful Performing Elephants (exclusively engaged here); the Real Aerial Aquarium, the King of Tropes, the Acquolis, Aerial Wonders (first appearance here), and the best Variety Show of Artists in existence, including Knockabout, Acrobatic, Singing, Dancing, and Strength. Fred. Poulsen (the Strong Man from America), Harry Moore (Comic Vocalist), the Sisters Leyton in their popular dance, the Brothers Herbold in their Refined Skating, Rockaboys, and Boxing Entertaint ment, Griffin and Marks, Silence and Fun, Houne's Wonderful Dogs, the Brothers Beno and their Dancers, G. Silvester (the Operatic Tenor), the Harrison Troupe of Acrobats, Miss Amy Tiley (Refined Change Artiste), Professor Cross (Phrenologist), &c. Twice daily, at 3 and 8. Open at 12, close at 11.30 P.M. Admission 1s., children 6d. "Mignetta" Novel Illusion on view all day.

ROYAL AQUARIUM.—Thought Reading Extraordinary.—Dr. ONOFROFF, the remarkable Psychologist, will hold receptions daily at the Theatre about 4 and 9. Phenomenal, Unique, and Unprecedented. Pronounced by the Press "Astonishing."

CRYSTAL PALACE PANTOMIME, ALADDIN.—Invented and produced by OSCAR BARRETT. Written by HORACE LENNARD. LAST WEEK. EVERY AFTERNOON, EVERY EVENING except Saturday, at 3, and SATURDAY EVENINGS at 7.30. Prices 1s., 2s., 3s., 5s., and 10s.

MADAME TUSSAUD AND SONS EXHIBITION.—Music all day from 12 to 10 P.M. Recitals by Mr. Moll on the New Organ from 12 to 5, and 6 to 7.30. Mr. Berrodin's Jungfrau Jodelle by a Band and Mountain Singers, in National Costumes, as played before her Majesty the QUEEN at Balmoral, on fifty different Instruments, from 2 to 4. The Grand Orchestra, conducted by Mr. HENRY TIMBRY, from 4 to 6 and 7.30 to 10. Open from 10 till 10. Admission 1s., children under twelve, 6d.

PANORAMA of WATERLOO and EXHIBITION of RELICS, Ashley-place (Westminster). BATTLE of WATERLOO.—GRAND PANORAMA painted by Chevr. P. FLEISCHER. OPEN DAILY from 10 A.M. to 10 P.M. Entrance (by escort on Wednesdays between 6 and 8), when the charge is 2s. Mrs. HUNT'S celebrated LADIES' ORCHESTRA will give a vocal and instrumental concert from 3 to 5.30, and 8 to 10 P.M. daily.

NIAGARA IN LONDON. COLOSSAL PANORAMA OF THE GREAT FALLS. Lounge, Music, Stereoscopic Views of all American Scenery. Refreshments. Free Library. Electric Light. Building properly warmed. Admission 1s. Tickets at libraries and hotels. No fees. 10 to 10.—YORK STREET, WESTMINSTER, St. James's Park Station. Second Year. One Million Visitors.

ART GALLERIES.

CATHEDRAL TOWNS and PICTURESQUE PLACES in GERMANY and ITALY: WATER COLOUR DRAWINGS by EDWARD H. BEARNE, made in 1883 and 1889. ON VIEW at THOMAS McLEAN'S GALLERY, 7, HAYMARKET Admission, including Catalogue, 1s. (Managers Thomas).

MESSRS. RAPHAEL TUCK AND SONS ART STUDENTS' and AMATEURS' COMPETITIVE PRIZE EXHIBITION, held at the GALLERIES of the ROYAL INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS, Piccadilly, W. Judges: Sir John E. Millais, Bart., R.A., Marcus Stone, R.A., G. H. Boughton, A.R.A., Solomon J. Solomon. The prizes, amounting to 500 guineas and 250 diplomas, have now been awarded by the judges. The 2,500 works of art form the largest number of pictures ever exhibited at any Art Exhibition in London. Admission ONE SHILLING, ten to six.—W. H. BLACKMORE, Secretary.

SPORTS AND ARTS EXHIBITION, GROSVENOR GALLERY, New BOND-STREET. W. NOW OPEN. Ten to Seven. Admission 1s.

TUDOR EXHIBITION.—Patron, H.M. the QUEEN: Vice-Patron, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. NOW OPEN. NEW GALLERY, REGENT-STREET. 10 to 5. Admission 1s. Hon. HAROLD DILLON, Secretary.

HOTEL LIST.

BOURNEMOUTH.—THE HIGHCLIFFE HOTEL, of world-wide reputation for comfort. Full south. Magnificent Sea Views. Table d'hôte. Electric light.—JOHN HUTCHINS, Proprietor.

GRAND CANARY HOTEL SANTA CATALINA.—The finest winter climate in the world.—This charming hotel faces the sea, and is surrounded by its own beautifully laid-out grounds. The hotel is repiete with every modern improvement, and the sanitary arrangements leave nothing to be desired. Information may be obtained and plans seen at the offices of the CANARY ISLANDS CO., 1, LAURENCE POUNTNEY-HILL, LONDON, E.C.

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B B	AAAA	R R	N	NN	U	U	M MM M	S
BBBB	A A	R R	N	NN	UUU		M M M	SSS

LAST WEEK BUT ONE at OLYMPIA, London. Only 9 Days more in which to see Barnum's Greatest Show on Earth and

IMRE KIRALFY'S "NERO" before their return to America. Each of the remaining performances will be made memorable by the Grandest Programme that nineteen centuries have been able to produce.

DON'T DECEIVE YOURSELF with the belief that BARNUM'S GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH will prolong its London season, or exhibit anywhere else in the United Kingdom, for positively will not. Saturday, Feb. 15, will be the last day, and after then you may never have a chance to see it.

CHEAP EXCURSIONS from EVERYWHERE until Feb. 15, and then "Good bye." See BARNUM and "NERO" now or never.

DAILY AFTERNOON and NIGHT EXHIBITIONS. Doors open by 12.0 noon and 6.0 P.M. Performances begin at 2.0 and 8.0 P.M., and conclude at 4.30 and 10.30 P.M. Prices: Amphitheatre 1s., balcony 2s., 3s., and 5s., according to locality; upper circle, 2s., 3s., and 5s.; lower circle, 3s.; stalls 5s., 7s., and 10s., according to location. With every ticket a numbered reserved seat can be given, without extra charge of any kind, which the ticket-taker can accept and leave at will during the performance, without danger of any one else occupying it. Only as many tickets sold as there are seats. No standing room. By booking in advance admission and a seat are absolutely guaranteed. No booking fee charged at Olympia or at 26, Piccadilly. All cheap 1s., 2s., and 3s. seats booked one week in advance by postal order or personal application. At both Afternoon and Night Exhibitions children between four and ten years will be admitted to all parts of the house at half-price, except in 1s., 2s., and 3s. seats.

BARNUM and BAILEY will LEASE OLYMPIA, completely fitted for immediate exhibition purposes, for their unexpired term, to wit, from Feb. 24 to April 1 next.

MR. ERNEST BENZON AND HIS DEBTS.

The Nice correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs:—Mr. Benzon's debts, which formed the substance of other charges preferred against him, have now all been settled, and the creditors are in the hands of their advocate. These debts, amounting to nearly two hundred pounds, were mostly hotel and tradesmen's bills, for which Benzon had given cheques in his name when he had no assets at his bank. In some cases he gave a cheque for a much larger amount than his bill, and received change. His friends here and in Monte Carlo have found money to pay these claims, and induced claimants to withdraw from prosecution. The case is now, therefore, entirely in the hands of the Public Prosecutor, and I have good authority for stating that on Friday a very light sentence will be passed, and the eighteen days which Mr. Benzon will then have spent in prison will be counted. An English gentleman who saw Benzon in prison to-day tells me he feels his position keenly, and will quit the place as soon as he is liberated.

THE RATING OF MACHINERY.

The Midland Merchants' Association has agreed to petition Parliament asking that rating machinery shall stop at engine boilers, shafting, and gearing, excluding all fixed or movable machinery. The association also resolved to petition Parliament in favour of the decimal system of coinage and weights and measures.

THE PORTUGUESE REPUBLICANS STIRRING.

Preparations are being made at Lisbon and the different university towns to keep the anniversary of the Spanish Republic on the 11th of this month. It is not certain whether the Government will interfere everywhere to put down the projected demonstrations. Should the demonstrations be interfered with it will be on the ground of their being likely to give offence to the Spanish Royal family. People everywhere are beginning to look forward with something akin to anxiety to the elections.

ARBITRATION IN THE PORTUGUESE DISPUTE.

A conference is to be held next Wednesday, at Westminster Palace Hotel, for the purpose of considering the best means of securing that the dispute between England and Portugal shall be submitted to arbitration. This is convened under the united auspices of the Peace Society, the International Arbitration and Peace Association, and the Workmen's Peace Society, and Mr. Burt, M.P., is expected to take the chair, while a number of his fellow-members of the House of Commons have promised to attend.

FOURTH EDITION.

THE SOCIAL REVOLUTION.

A BOLD STROKE.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR STEPS TO THE FRONT.

The German Emperor has sent to the Imperial Chancellor a rescript bearing Tuesday's date, in which, after referring to his desire to ameliorate the position of the German working classes, his Majesty directs that the representatives of the Empire in Paris, London, Brussels, and Berne shall officially ask the Governments to which they are respectively accredited whether they are disposed to come to an international understanding with Germany with a view to giving satisfaction to the working men's demands, and if those Governments agree, then that the Imperial Chancellor shall convoke a conference of the Powers on the labour question.

The rescript was published in last evening's *Reichsanzeiger*. His Majesty says:—"I am resolved to lend my aid to ameliorating the position of German workmen so far as I am permitted by the limits which are imposed on my solicitude by the necessity of maintaining German industry in a position to compete in the markets of the world, and thus securing the existence alike of the manufacturer and of the workman. A retrograde movement of the home trades through the loss of outlets abroad would deprive employer and workmen of their bread. The difficulties arising from international competition which beset the task of improving the position of our workmen can, if not overcome, at least be lessened, but that can only be accomplished by means of an international understanding with countries interested in the trade of the world."

The Emperor proceeds to say that being convinced that other Governments are likewise animated by the wish to submit all the endeavours for the improvement of the workmen's position to a joint investigation, he desires that the German Ambassadors and Ministers to France, England, Belgium, and Switzerland shall officially inquire of the Governments to which they are accredited whether they are disposed to enter into communication with Germany with a view to arriving at an international understanding as to the possibility of meeting the workmen's needs and wishes as manifested in the strike movement of the last few years, and in other ways. The Imperial rescript concludes as follows:—"As soon as my suggestion has been approved in principle the Imperial Chancellor will be empowered to invite the Governments of all the nations which take a like interest in the labour question to a conference for the purpose of discussing the matter."

Another order of the Emperor, also bearing Tuesday's date, is addressed to the Minister of Commerce. In this the Emperor says that on his accession he announced his resolve to promote the further development of German legislation in the same direction as his grandfather, who had taken upon himself, in the spirit of Christian moral teaching, the care of that portion of the people who, from an economic point of view, were less favourably situated than their brethren. Continuing, his Majesty says:—"However valuable the laws hitherto made for improving the position of the working classes may be, and however successful their administration may have proved, they nevertheless do not quite come up to the task which lies before me. Besides the further extension of the scope of the Working Men's Insurance Law, an examination is necessary into the present provisions of the trade laws as affecting factory labour, with a view to meeting in this direction any complaints or wishes as far as these may be justified. It is the duty of the State so to regulate the duration and nature of labour as to ensure the health, morality, and economic wants of the working men, and to preserve their claim to legal equality. For the promotion of peace between employers of labour and workmen means legal measures must be taken to establish regulations which will empower working men to be represented by delegates, enjoying their confidence, in the settlement of their affairs, and in guarding their interests in negotiations with their employers or with the representatives of the Government." Such an arrangement would enable the working men to give expression to their wishes and grievances, freely and in a peaceable manner, and would give the authorities of the State the opportunity of informing themselves at all times upon the condition of the working classes, thus keeping in touch with them. Referring to the State mines, the Emperor says that owing to his anxiety for the welfare of the men he wishes to see them develop into model establishments. The order, moreover, says that the Council of State is to assemble under the presidency of the Emperor for the preliminary consideration of the various questions, and experts will be summoned by his Majesty to attend the deliberations. The summoning of the meeting and the selection of experts rest with the Emperor.

The terms of the decrees has caused a great sensation in Parliamentary circles in Berlin. Immediately before the close of the session the Reichstag adopted a motion brought forward by Herr Baumbach, a Freisinnige member, in favour of the extension of legislation for the protection of the working classes with respect to the limitation of Sunday work in the case of women and children, in the course of the debate on the motion, Herr von Boetticher, Minister of State, as the representative of the Imperial Chancellor, declared in the name of the Federal Governments that any further steps in this direction would have no better success than previous measures, but, nevertheless, the proposal was agreed to almost unanimously.

An Exchange Company's telegram from Berlin to-day says: The new decrees regarding an International Conference to consider labour questions were the Emperor's own work. Prince Bismarck was opposed to them, and retired from the Ministry of Commerce to make room for Baron von Berlepsch. The issue of these decrees without the signatures of responsible Ministers, is regarded in some quarters as an unconstitutional act, and this feature of the publication is much commented upon. The Liberals are greatly pleased with the act of the Emperor, but the newspapers are generally reticent.

SNOW SLIDES AND FLOODS IN THE STATES.

MINERS BURIED ALIVE.

A Central News telegram from New York says:—The little town of Burke in Idaho has been overwhelmed by an avalanche of snow. Nine persons were killed, and the remainder of the inmates have deserted the place. Serious floods caused by melting snows in Southern Oregon have caused much damage. The town of Portland, Oregon, is partially submerged.

A Reuter's telegram from New York says:—One half of the mining town of Burke, Idaho, has been destroyed by immense avalanches of snow, which brought down with them great masses of rock. The town is situated in a gulch and the inhabitants, foreseeing the danger to which they were exposed, attempted to put themselves out of danger. The loss of property at Burke is estimated at half a million dollars. Another snowslide, which occurred without the slightest warning about five miles from Burke overwhelmed an outlying house in which a number of miners were living. Six of them were buried in the ruins and killed, and several more were injured.

A BOMB FOUND IN THE WASHINGTON CAPITOL.

A Dalziel's telegram from Washington says:—A small dynamite bomb has been found in the Rotunda of the Capitol. A general search of the Government buildings has been instituted.

RETIREMENT OF SIR RICHARD MOON.

The *Dublin Express* to day says:—We understand that Sir Richard Moon is about to retire from the chairmanship of the London and North Western Railway Company, which he has filled with remarkable ability since the year 1867; and that his successor will probably be Mr. Findlay, the general manager.

RESIGNATION OF MR. M. HARRIS, M.P.

United Ireland to-day states that Mr. M. Harris, M.P., owing to his continued illness, has written to Mr. Parnell intimating his desire to resign his seat for East Galway.

ANOTHER PARLIAMENTARY VACANCY IN SCOTLAND.

Another election contest is about to take place in Scotland. Mr. J. Sinclair, the Gladstonian, who on the death of Mr. K. F. F. Campbell in June, 1888, succeeded in winning the Ayr Burghs, has taken a step which vacates his seat. Yesterday the Gladstonians of the district met in Glasgow to accept as their candidate a gentleman who was armed with a letter of recommendation from Mr. Marjoribanks. The Unionist candidate will probably be Somervell of Sorn, who has long been an active member of the Conservative organizations of Scotland.

END OF THE GAS STOKERS' STRIKE.

THE TERMS OF SETTLEMENT.

The South Metropolitan Gas Company's strike came to an end yesterday, the leaders of the Gas Stokers' and Coal Porters' Unions having asked the London Trades Council to negotiate on the following terms with Mr. Livesey, and he having agreed to them on behalf of his company:—

1. That, except where mutually agreed to the contrary, the company reverts to the eight hours system as in operation previous to the strike, instead of the longer hours now worked.

2. That in the event of any vacancies arising the directors will give their former workmen the opportunity of returning to their employment in preference to strangers.

AN INTERVIEW WITH MR. LIVESEY.

There is a general feeling of satisfaction down in the Old Kent-road at the termination of the gas strike. From inquiries which a representative made this morning, it appears that the men have accepted the inevitable with a good grace. The feeling of resentment against the Trades Unions and others which the strikers entertained because of the little sympathy and support given them has lost its keenness. The men say that they are tired of the whole business, and are glad to terminate the strike, although the Gas Company have not, as they expected they would, given way one jot. For, as Mr. Livesey pointed out to our representative, the agreement arrived at is no bridge between the contending parties. The clause about the eight hours shift can hardly be said to be a concession on the part of the company; and they have undertaken not to discharge the "blacklegs" to make room for the repentant rebels. In the natural course of events the company are now diminishing the winter hands in considerable numbers daily, so that the strikers can have only the slightest shadow of a chance of employment with Mr. Livesey. The company's stock of gas is larger than ever, and they have more coal in hand than they know what to do with. To-day there is half an hour's more daylight than there was on the 1st of January. There are fewer strikers lounging about the streets to-day. The "Titans of toil and trade" will not be so ready to strike again.

Mr. Livesey writes that at those stations at which the men have not voluntarily elected to work on the two-shift system, the eight-hour shifts have either been resumed or will be at the end of this week. "The second point, relating to the return of the men to work, is almost identical with the statement at the close of my letter to the Rev. Andrew Mearns, of the 13th of December last, the day after the old hands went out. I am sorry to say the vacancies will be very few in number, because through the lengthening of the days the make of gas is being rapidly reduced, and those who have the first claim upon us are the new men, who have been promised that none who are capable and well conducted shall be dismissed to make room for the old stokers."

THE SAD AFFAIR AT WASHINGTON.

MESSAGE FROM THE QUEEN.

Since the obsequies of President Lincoln, there had been no funeral from the White House, Washington, until yesterday, when Mr. Tracy's wife and daughter were buried from the Presidential mansion. Seats had been prepared in the East Room for three hundred, but nearly one thousand crowded into every available spot. Outside, the sympathetic crowd was so large as to require the services of the police, although perfect order was maintained. Mrs. Tracy's pall-bearers were the members of the Cabinet (except Mr. Blaine and Admirals Porter and Rogers), General Schofield, and Mr. S. T. Stranahan, an eminent citizen of Brooklyn, where Mr. Tracy formerly resided. Mr. Tracy led the procession, leaning upon President Harrison's arm. The interment took place at Rock Creek Cemetery.

Through the British Minister, Mr. Tracy has returned his sincere thanks for Queen Victoria's "gracious message of sympathy," which ran as follows:—"The Queen deeply deplores the calamity to Mr. Tracy's family, and inquires after him and the survivors.—PONSONBY." Also for a similar message received from the Queen of Portugal. Hundreds of prominent private citizens have testified their sympathy with the unfortunate Minister.

HOW THE "TIMES" CASE WAS SETTLED.

"It is literally true" (writes the London correspondent of the *Liverpool Post*) "that the proposal did not originate with the actual counsel who appeared in this case for the *Times*. The simple fact is that the very prudent and judicious course adopted was taken upon the initiative and carried out by the personal agency of an eminent member of the House of Commons who sits on the front Opposition bench, and has from the first been associated with the *Times* in its proceedings against Mr. Parnell. Messrs. Soames' *communiqué* could have been made only upon the supposition that Mr. Parnell and his legal advisers would refrain from entering into public controversy, for which is essentially pending. The London correspondent of the *Freeman's Journal* learns on the best authority that the counsel for the *Times* went in the first instance to the chambers of Mr. Parnell's counsel, who up to that time had not the remotest suspicion that the *Times* desired to settle the case.

THE PREMIER.

Lord Salisbury remained at Arlington-street for more than two hours yesterday after the Cabinet Council, transacting business with his secretaries, after which he returned to Hatfield. The Premier will not come to town again until Monday next, when he gives his Parliamentary dinner.

THE IMPORTATION OF ARMS INTO AFRICA.

The following are further authentic details with regard to the importation of arms into the Congo Free State, which will be considered by the Anti-Slave Trade Conference:—The importation of modern weapons will be absolutely prohibited, save for European travelling and hunting parties. The importation of the old-fashioned harmless flint guns will be permitted on the coast, subject to official control when intended to be sent into the interior. Instead of the twenty-five years proposed by Belgium, the present limit will remain in force for an unexpired term of ten years, to be prolonged without notice for a further term of ten years, unless formally denounced by one of the signatories. These points were generally agreed to, and the Belgian and French delegates were entrusted with the task of drawing up a report.

MISS EASTLAKE ILL.

A Dalziel's telegram from Chicago says:—Miss Eastlake, of Wilson Barrett's company, has been taken seriously ill.

GAIETY THEATRE BALANCE-SHEET.

Some interesting facts are contained in the directors' report and balance-sheet, just issued, of the Gaiety Theatre Company. During the half-year under consideration this house has been entirely redecorated throughout, the cost of which, with additions to the furniture and appointments, is about £3,000. The value of the unexpired run of the present production at the theatre is not computed separately, being included in the £5,500 at which the "belongings" of the house are estimated. The undivided profit since June 29th amounts to rather more than £3,500.

MR. MANSFIELD IN NEW YORK.

A Dalziel's telegram from New York announces that though Mr. Mansfield was successful as Humpy Logan in "Master and Man" the play is coldly received.

WHO WILL SUCCEED SIR H. MANISTY?

It is said in the Temple very confidently that if the Lord Chancellor recommends a member of Parliament to succeed Sir Henry Manisty upon the Bench the choice will certainly fall upon Mr. J. C. Lawrence, whose seat for the Stamford division of Lincolnshire is regarded as very safe indeed for a Tory successor, and that if Mr. Lawrence is not appointed Mr. Vaughan Williams is the most likely man.

EARL SYDNEY.

The following bulletin has been issued this morning:—"Lord Sydney has passed a restless night, but there is a slight improvement in his condition since yesterday morning.—(Signed) GEORGE H. WADE."

Lord Willoughby de Broke has fractured his collar bone while out with the Warwickshire hounds at Mitford Bridge.

Sir Charles Russell has passed through the painful part of an attack of influenza, and is rapidly recovering.

Mr. Thomas Ellis, M.P., writes that he will not be able to resume parliamentary duties for some months.

It is again rumoured Lord Wolseley will succeed Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar as Commander-in-Chief in Ireland

Mrs. Langtry is making satisfactory progress.

Mr. H. G. Reid, of the *North Eastern Daily Gazette*, Middlesborough, has declined to contest the Ayr Burghs in the Liberal interest. Mr. Edward Routledge has been unanimously invited to stand, and has consented.

A young married couple named Pfaffenberger were found dead in bed in their house at Munich early yesterday morning, having been suffocated by escape of gas. They had been married only the previous day, and their sad fate excites general sympathy.

GREAT COLLIERY EXPLOSION.

THREE HUNDRED MEN ENTOMBED.

The Press Association's correspondent at Newport, Mon., telegraphs this morning that a serious explosion has taken place at a colliery near Aberfychan, near Chepstow. Three hundred men are in the mine and communication is cut off.

The Central News Newport (Mon.) correspondent telegraphs that three hundred men of the morning shift went down at seven o'clock, and very soon afterwards a great explosion occurred. The top of the shaft was blown up and the pit was filled with wreckage.

SERIOUS FIRES IN AMERICA.

FOUR PERSONS BURNED TO DEATH.

A fatal fire occurred yesterday at Marshwood, Pennsylvania. A number of Poles were at a free given by a married couple of their nation to celebrate the christening of their child when a lamp exploded, and the house at once caught fire. The flames cut off the retreat of the unfortunate feasters, and four of them were burned to death. The fire also spread to the neighbouring houses, ten of which were totally destroyed.—*Reuter.*

A Central News telegram from New York says a great fire occurred last night at Portland, Maine. Three wharves and Brown's and Merchant's mills were destroyed, as was also the Belfast schooner *Prescott Hazeltine*. Greenland's mat factory at Brooklyn caught fire last night, and was burned down. The loss is very great. The flames spread to some adjacent dwelling houses, which were demolished. The inmates of these, and other buildings which were threatened, fled in their nightclothes, about sixty families having thus to seek safety.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO A CLACTON TRAIN.

SEVERAL PASSENGERS INJURED.

Yesterday, while the 5.17 P.M. train from Clacton was descending Alresford-bank, between Clacton and Colchester, the engine let the rails, plowshed along the permanent way for about thirty yards, and rolled on to its side. The leading brake-van left the rails and was completely overturned. A second-class carriage following mounted the van and rose on end. Three brick layers travelling in the shattered van had a miraculous escape, being extricated unhurt from among the wreckage. Those travelling in the leading second-class carriage were less fortunate, for the coach next following was telescoped into it. William Hewett, an advertisement inspector in the employment of Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son, was jammed between the woodwork, and received a bad fracture of the thigh. Several other passengers were badly shaken. The names of the injured are:—William Richard Rudyard, Rudyard-road, Highgate; Oliver Johnson, carpenter, Colchester; Mr. H. J. Salisbury, St. Albans; Miss Pinkerton, 506, Mile-end-road, London; Thomas Buxton, Isaac-walk, Colchester; and Mrs. Afterbury, 140, New Kent-road, London."

A MILLIONAIRE COMMITS SUICIDE.

A shocking suicide occurred in Nice late on Tuesday night. A rich landed proprietor belonging to Bordeaux, named M. Pierre Ramonding, who has spent several winters there at the Villa de Beauvine, shot himself through the heart with a revolver. He had made most careful preparations for his death, having ordered a coffin and paid for it a week ago, and selected a vault at the cemetery to hold, as he said, three persons. He spent all Tuesday in placing his papers in order, and when his room was entered after the report of the pistol had been heard, his will was found upon the table. He leaves the bulk of his fortune of over one million of francs to the widows and orphans of the victims of the St. Etienne cata-trophe, and the remainder to widows of gendarmes. It is stated that the deceased, who was a bachelor, had recently shown signs of mental derangement. His remains were interred yesterday in accordance with the directions which he left.

THE KAISER INVITES AN ENGLISH SQUADRON TO KIEL.

The German Emperor, in his quality as an honorary British Admiral, has (a Hamburg correspondent informs us) invited an English squadron to pay a visit to Kiel at the time of the principal manœuvres of the German Navy, which take place at that port, under his Majesty's command, in the course of the summer. The week will attack and endeavour to effect a landing in the province of Sleswick-Holstein, which will be defended by the German army.

MR. JAMES McHENRY'S BANKRUPTCY.

"At the London Bankruptcy Courthis morning the case of James McHenry, who is well known in connection with American railways and finance, came before Mr. Registrar Brougham. The bankrupt has been before the court since 1885, and the proceedings originated in a petition for liquidation, which he filed in 1879. In the absence of further opposition he now passed his examination, his accounts showing unsecured debts £40,082, and debts fully secured £86,476, with a very large surplus in assets subject to realization.

A WELSH AMENDMENT TO THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

Mr. Alfred Thomas, M.P., intends giving notice of the following amendment to the address in reply to the Queen's speech: "Humbly to represent to her Majesty that more satisfactory arrangements for the administration of the affairs of Wales are imperatively required, and that a separate and independent department of State should be created for the conduct of distinctly Welsh affairs, pres ded over by a Minister acquainted with the national characteristics of Wales.

MOUSSA BEY.—SIR WILLIAM WHITE REMONSTRATES.

The Turkish Minister of Justice is said to be preparing five of the charges against Moussa Bey for trial. Witnesses have been sent for, and it is believed that a new Public Prosecutor will be appointed. It is said that the Minister is disgusted at the indecent manner in which the Public Prosecutor conducted the case. Sir William White has (the *Daily News* correspondent says) called the attention of the Porte to the irregularity of the proceedings and to the grave scandal which has been caused, and has pointed out that this apparent denial of justice, whether real or only apparent, tended to perpetuate disorders in Armenia by causing the inhabitants to lose all confidence in the administration of justice.

RESCUE OF A CREW IN THE ATLANTIC.

The captain of the *Thomemore*, which has arrived in Boston, reports that on the 20th ult. he rescued the captain and seven men of the ship *Josephine*, bound from New York for Bantig, which had been abandoned in a sinking condition. Six of the crew were drowned.—*Reuter.*

COUNT LI LEAVING LONDON.

Count Li, the Councillor at the Chinese Legation, is about to leave London for the East, and there is to be a farewell dinner to-night. The Count is the son of the famous Chinese statesman Li.

REPORTED INSULTS TO ENGLISH LADIES IN PORTUGAL.

The students of Oporto, noticing the accusation that they had insulted English ladies, will to-day publish a certificate from the Portuguese authorities stating that they had received no complaints of such insults, and also a communication from the British Consul to the effect that he had only indirectly heard of them.

EXPLOSION OF DYNAMITE CARTRIDGES.

Last night a miner named F. Malone was melting some dynamite cartridges at Burraton Colliery, near Newcastle, when they exploded and wrecked his own and two adjoining houses. His child was blown off his knee and received injuries on the face and arm. Malone was knocked down, but escaped with slight cuts on the legs. Several other persons were also more or less injured.

SERIOUS FIRE IN CHEAPSIDE THIS MORNING.

Shortly after four o'clock this morning a fire, which proved very destructive in its nature, broke out on the premises, 11 and 12, Goldsmith-street, Wood-street, Cheapside. The engine from Watling-street was first on the scene of the fire within a few minutes from the time the alarm was given, and was speedily followed by others from Whitecross-street, Southwark, and Theobalds-row. The premises on which the outbreak occurred were occupied almost exclusively by light goods manufacturers or agents, and there was a large stock of lace, hosiery, and linen stored. These materials burned readily, and the flames at one time reached alarming proportions. Fortunately an adequate supply of water was available, and after half an hour the firemen had mastered the flames, and limited their ravages to the two top floors of the building. At five o'clock the fire was entirely extinguished. The portion of the building occupied by Mr. G. A. Reaves, lace agent, was most seriously damaged; but the goods underneath, occupied by Messrs. Shields and other firms, were greatly damaged by water.

MR. GLADSTONE'S VISIT TO OXFORD.

THE ADDRESS AT THE "UNION."

Mr. Gladstone delivered an address yesterday at the Oxford Union Society on the points of contact between Assyrian discovery and the text of Homer. There was a crowded attendance, the new debating hall of the society being filled to its utmost capacity. The chair was occupied by Mr. A. G. V. Peel, of New College, the president of the society, and the right hon. gentleman, on rising, was heartily applauded. With regard to Assyrian discovery, Mr. Gladstone declaimed the possession of original knowledge, adding that he was simply a gatherer of anything which would throw light upon what had been the great study of his life—the text of Homer. He pointed out numerous instances in which a careful study of that text, compared with recent Assyrian discoveries, suggested that Homer had derived many of his ideas from Babylonian mythology, such as the Deluge, the Triad, the use of the Nuraghes, and the Numbering. Assyrian research had, he considered, reached a point at which it was now quite worth while to compare its aggregate effect with the text of Homer.

Archdeacon Palmer, in moving a vote of thanks, spoke of the occasion as one absolutely unique in the history of the society, for sixty years ago Mr. Gladstone occupied the presidential chair of that society. He ranks amongst them a characteristically Oxford man, for if ever there was a man who represented all that was highest and noblest in academic life that man was Mr. Gladstone. Mr. Gladstone, in acknowledging the compliment, assured those present that he should labour in vain to convey to them what that visit to Oxford had been to him—a visit which for its consummation in this meeting with so great a mass of the youth who formed the flower of England, and in whom lay the future of the country. There was not a man who could say with more truth than he could say that he loved Oxford from the bottom of his heart. Later in the evening Mr. Gladstone was entertained at dinner at Mansfield College by the Principal, Dr. Fairbairn.

THE TRIAL OF THE BISHOP OF LINCOLN.

TO-DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The court was opened at ten o'clock by Sir John Hassard in the usual way, and Sir Walter Phillimore, in resuming his argument, referred to a judgment of the late Sir Herbert Jenner Fust in the Arches Court, on appeal from the Chancellor of Ely, in 1845, with reference to the sedilia on the south side; yet in the case of Westerton *v.* Liddell, not so many years later, the Privy Council distinctly authorised their retention in the churches of St. Pauls, Knightsbridge, and St. Barnabas, Pimlico. Similarly the Privy Council allowed different coloured altar cloths, which had previously been declared illegal. Thus on these questions and the use of lights on the altar we have conflicting decisions adverse to these use as ornaments not specifically mentioned overruled by the judicial Committee. His Grace and his assessors knew that all these things, forty years ago considered to be presumably illegal, and a slavish imitation of the Church of Rome, are now quite common in the English Church. Having shown that the principles proposed could be applied to the performance of divine service by Sir Horace Davey would not work, he would grapple more closely with the argument that if nothing might be done in church not actually mentioned in the rubrics, the Church's Prayer Book could not be carried out. The learned counsel then called the attention of the court to (*a*) some legal things never ordered in terms in any Prayer Book; (*b*) some legal things always legal, but not ordered in earlier Prayer Books; (*c*) some legal things ordered at first but omitted in later Prayer Books; (*d*) some illegal things forbidden in terms in the earlier Prayer Books, the prohibition of which is omitted in the later.

Under the first head, in order to show that the silence of the rubrics is not prohibition, he mentioned that in the first Prayer Book of Edward VI. the fair white linen cloth on the altar, though in constant use, was not mentioned, though it was in the second Prayer Book, which contained the lowest standard of ritual. Neither credence tables nor organs were mentioned in any Prayer Book, and Canon Cosin at Durham was actually articled by Smart for the use of a "list of whistles," as being as objectionable to many of the Reformed faith as a surplice or vestments. There was no direction in any Prayer Book for the use of lights at the Eucharist; Prayer Books none as to an anthem.

The Archbishop: Was not the third collect the end of the service in the first Prayer Book?

Sir Walter Phillimore: Yes. It ended with the third collect for grace. What more significant of doctrine than hymns? Yet their use, which has only grown up of recent years, is acquiesced in by the decisions adverse to them as illegal. Nevertheless, in the case of "Hutchings *v.* Denziloe," Lord Stowell was able to rule hymns legal which remove any fear as to hymns that might be entertained by members of the court.

In reply to the Archbishop, Sir Walter Phillimore did not wish to show that hymns were illegal. On the contrary, he maintained that by continuous usage they were part of the common law of the church, though not ordered. He then pointed out that in the first Prayer Book there was no direction as to the position of the minister at Matins or Evensong, or the first part of the Marriage Office.

The Archbishop: Was he not to be standing?

Sir Walter: Very likely; but, as your Grace says, you fall back on earlier usage

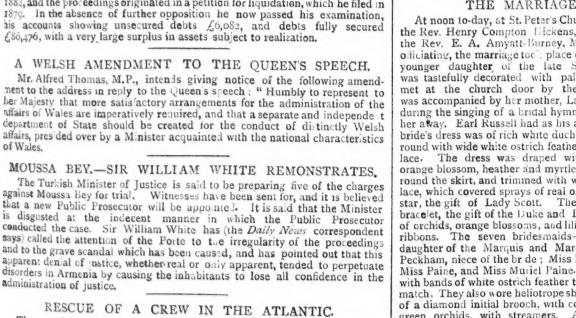
THE MARRIAGE OF EARL RUSSELL.

At noon to-day, at St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square, with fully choral service, the Rev. Henry Compton Dickens, M.A., vicar of St. John's, Winchester, and the Rev. E. A. Amyatt-Burney, M.A., vicar of St. Bartholomew, Southsea, officiating, the marriage took place of Earl Russell to Miss Mabel Edith Scott, younger daughter of the late Sir Claude Edward Scott. The church was tastefully decorated with palms and flowers. The bride, who was met at the church door by the surpliced choir and officiating clergy, was accompanied by her mother, Lady Scott, who conducted her in procession, during the singing of a bridal hymn, to the chancel rails, and in due time gave her away. Earl Russell had as his attendant Mr. Marillier, of Cambridge. The bride's dress was of rich white duchesse satin, with full Court train, trimmed all round with wide white ostrich feathers and exquisitely draped with real Honiton lace. The dress was draped with muslin de soie, and ornamented with orange blossom, heather and myrtle, in a long trail from the shoulder to and round the skirt, and trimmed with white chrysanthemums. Her veil, of Honiton lace, which covered sprays of real orange blooms, was fastened with a diamond star, the gift of Lady Scott. The bride also wore a magnificent diamond bracelet, the gift of the Duke and Duchess of Bedford, and carried a bouquet of orchids, orange blossoms, and lilies of the valley, tied with white corded silk ribbons. After the ceremony the bridesmaids—all children—Lady Mabel Bedford, daughter of the Marquis and Marchioness of Queensberry; Miss Thornton Peckham, niece of the bride; Miss Harbord, Miss Colson, Miss De Rut en, Miss Paine, and Miss Muriel Paine. They wore dresses of plain white satin with bands of white ostrich feather trimming and white satin sashes and hats to match. They also wore heliotrope shoes and stockings, and the bridegroom's gift of a diamond initial brooch. Each carried a bouquet of violets and white and green orchids, with streamers. A nephew of the bride, Master Thornton Peckham, followed as train-bearer. He was dressed in a white satin Court suit, ornamented with real lace, ru fles, and steel buttons.

Immediately after the ceremony, the bridal party proceeded to 48, Eaton-square, where the Hungarian band played during dejeuner.

The numerous presents included :—The bridegroom, diamond and sapphire bracelet, complete set of Shakspeare, silver card case and umbrella; the Duke and Duchess of Bedford, diamond bracelet; Marchioness of Anglesey, looking-glass; the Earl of Carlisle, silver inkstand; Lady William Lennox, Dresden teacups; Lady Eleanor Cecil and Mr. Harbord, silver sugar basin; Mr. Algernon Bourke, magnificent gold tea service in case; Hon. Derek Keppel, silver scent bottle; Mr. Alfred Rothschild, diamond and sapphire horseshoe brooch; Mr. Arthur Russell, silver Indian inkstand; Dowager Lady Stanley of Alderley, four silver candlesticks, four silver entrée dishes, and two sauceboats; Lord and Lady Stanley of Alderley, painted table; Hon. Maude Stanley, silver cake basket; Emily Lady Scott, diamond bracelet, silver tea caddy, and large silver tray; Mrs. Dick Russell, pair hand-embroidered satin sachets; Mr. and Mrs. Dick Russell, pair silver lamps, and claret jug; the Hon. Rollo and Mrs. Russell, two silver-gilt children—one a boy and one a girl—on marble clock; Lady Tulloch, set of silver coffee spoons; Lord and Lady Arthur Russell, De Morgan vase; the Warden of Merton, pair of silver candlesticks; Lady Ray of Kirkness, Venetian scent bottles; Countess of Cardigan, Spanish lace mantilla and walking-stick with carousel; Mr. William Gillett, pair of Apostle spoons; Mr. and Mrs. Algernon Bevenon, handsome white ostrich feather fan, with tortoise-shell sticks; Mrs. Bowden-Smith, silver tea service; Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur Haynes, massive brass standard lamp and shade; the Hon. and Rev. Algernon Stanley, sugar sifter; Mr. Tom Tulloch, set of four silver cruets; Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Rowley, gold mounted liqueur glasses; Lieut. Gen. Sir Rogers and Lady Palmer, heart-shaped silver mirror; Lieut. and Mrs. W. Hem, ivory and silver paper knife; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Gundrill, silver gilt fruit dishes in case; Mr. Arthur Sewell, silver cream jug, and silver sugar tongs in case; Mr. Arthur Hamilton, Dresden embroidered table centre; Mrs. Herbert Ingram, silver hot water jug; Mrs. George Lewis, handsomely embroidered stole and maniple.

The Earl and Countess Russell spend their honeymoon at Torquay. The bride's going-away dress was of grey bengaline, trimmed with passementerie. Her grey velvet mantle was trimmed with chinchilla, while her grey velvet hat was ornamented with forget-me-nots.


THERMOMETER.
FORECAST ISSUED AT 11 A.M. TO-DAY.
BAROMETER.
South England (with London and Channel).—North-easterly winds, moderate; fair as a whole, but some showers locally.
Yesterday Noon to-day
High Water London Bridge. Morn. 5h. 1m. After. 5h. 31m.
Noon to-day Yesterday
Sun Rises 7h. 33m. ☽ Sets. 9h. 59 m. Moon—Last Qr. ☾ 12th, 5h. 58m. Aft.
WEATHER AT NOON TO-DAY, Feb. 6, 1890.—Cloudy, damp to fair; cold breeze.
Readings by NEGRETTI AND ZAMBRA'S Instruments.

THE MONEY MARKET.

One o'clock.

BANK RATE SIX PER CENT.—STOCK MARKETS ALL DULL.

MOVEMENTS IN PRICES SLIGHT.—NO FEATURE.

The directors of the Bank of England at their meeting this morning decided to make no alteration in the official minimum, which therefore remains at 6 per cent. In the market there is a steady demand for loans in connection with repayments falling due at the Bank of England, and various rates varying from 5½ per cent. upwards are paid for short notices. The discount rate is tolerably firm, 4¼ per cent. being again the quotation for the negotiation of three months bankers' acceptances.

The business passing on the Stock Exchange is again of quite a retail character, and there is scarcely a change calling for special attention. In the absence of active dealings the tendency of prices is unfavourable, but there is no distinct downward movement. Consols are steady with but material alteration, while in the English Railway market the variation is no instance exceeds ¼. Sheffield Deferred continues to be inquired for in the unfavourable working statement for January, and is fractionally lower, but the stocks of the heavy lines are a trifle firmer. In the Foreign department, apart from a slight demand for Turkish Group 1 and Peruvian bonds, business is practically at a standstill. American Railroads are neglected, and the only change of interest is a somewhat sharp relapse in Union Pacific shares. Grand Trunk of Canada stocks have been bought on the large increase in the weekly traffic; but Mexican Railway issues are inactive. South African gold descriptions incline to weakness, and Diamond shares are also heavy.

The Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company, in their report for the half-year ending December 31, state that the expenditure charged to capital amounted to £338,501. The estimated expenditure for the current half-year is set down at £305,252. The gross traffic receipts are £2,165,301, against £2,118,548 and the disbursements £1,171,895 against £1,117,836. The balance available is £423,017, out of which the directors recommend a dividend at the rate of 4¾ per cent. per annum, carrying forward £36,318. The directors have found it necessary to introduce a bill into Parliament for authorising the construction of a line connecting their railway with the Manchester Ship Canal, also for widening the existing line between Victoria Station in Manchester and Windsor Bridge in Salford, and for widening the line between Victoria Station and Miles Platting. The first-mentioned work is to enable the company to deal with traffic to and from the Ship Canal. The total amount of capital required to carry out the purposes of the bill is £990,000, with the usual borrowing powers.

The report of the directors of the Crystal Palace Company for the year 1889 states that the gross receipts amount to £128,287, and the gross expenditure to £113,908, leaving a balance of £14,079 to be carried to net revenue account. After providing for the interest on the First Debenture stock there is a balance of £5,079, out of which the directors would be appropriated in payment of £2 10s. per cent. on the Second Debenture stock, leaving a balance of £54 to be carried forward. The season tickets have slightly fallen off, mainly because the Handel Festival occurred in the previous year. The directors observe that it is gratifying that the consequent decrease in the receipts is not greater than it is, and that the last quarter's half-year as it used to be seven or ten years ago: that the number was considerably larger than in the year before the festival; and that the attractions of the Palace are increasingly appreciated, as shown by the number of daily admissions by payment.

The following are the results of crushings by African gold companies during January:—City and Suburban, 2,309 o.; Nooitgedacht, 1,236 o. (twenty-five days, 454 tons); Nigel, 1,507 oz.; Crown Reef, 2,704 oz.; Durban-Roodepoort, 1,266 o. (twenty-seven days, 1,000 tons); Transvaal Gold Exploration, and Land, 220 oz. (ten days, double shifts, 250 tons); Jubilee, 1,000 o.; Main Reef United Roodepoort, 700 oz.; and Central Langlaagte, 630 oz.

The Bay of Islands Brewery Company has declared a dividend of 9 per cent, making a dividend of 15 per cent. for the year. The net profits for the twelvemonth amounted to £118,752.

The Natal Bank (Limited) head office, Pietermaritzburg) will open a London office on Monday next, at 156 and 157, Leadenhall-street, under the management of Mr. John S. Duncan, lately manager of the Durban branch of the bank.

TRAFFICS.—Grand Trunk (main line) £4,402 *increase* (Canada and Grand Trunk) £2,901 *increase* (Detroit section) £321 *increase*.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The market opened quiet with a moderate demand. Probable sales 8,000 bales. Futures are steady with two points advance.

The following are the latest changes on parcel with yesterday's closing:—

HOME RAILWAYS.—*Improved*: North Western ¼, Hull and Barnsley, Great Western, and Midland ⅛; *declined*: Brighton Deferred ¼, Chatham Ordinary, Sheffield Ordinary and Deferred, and South Eastern Deferred ⅛ each.

FOREIGN STOCKS.—*Rises*: Turkish Group 1 ¼, Peruvian Five and Six per Cents ¼, and Egyptian Unified 1-16. *Lower*: French Three and Four and a Half per Cents, ⅛, and Portuguese ¼.

AMERICANS.—*Improved*: Mexican ⅛. *Higher*: Ohio and Mississippi Ordinary ¼, Central Pacific and Philadelphia and Reading shares ⅛ each. *Falling*: Union Pacific ⅜, Wabash Mortgage ½, Louisville and Nashville shares, Milwaukee and St. Pauls, Atlantic Firsts, and Norfolk and Western Preference ¼ each.

CANADIANS.—*Improved*: Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk First and Second Preference ⅜, the Third Preference and Guaranteed 1-16.

The following are this day's London prices of the principal Stocks and Shares:—

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.			
Consols(2¾ money	97⅛	⅛	
Do account	97⅛	103	
Do. 1903	103		
2½ per Cents	84½	¾d	
Local Loan Stock	102½	⅝	
India 3½ per Cents	103	⅛	
Do. 4½ per Cents	71⅛	⅝	
Egyptian Suns	101⅞	⅜	
Met. Ry. Ord.	218	½	
Do. Deb.	122	½	
Birmingham Corp. St.	140	11	
Liverpool	112⅝	⅛	
FOREIGN STOCKS.			
Argentine, 6 per 1111	75	⅛	
Do. 5 per Cents	65½	4⅝	
Do. Treasury	91	½	
Austrian Gold	95	½	
Do. Silver	78½	½	
Brazil Scrip 5 per Cents	79¼	⅜	
Do. part paid	11	9 dis	
Buenos Ayres 6 per Cents	103½	1½	
Do. Cedulas	90	½	
Chilian 6 per Cents	103	⅜	
Costa Rica A	91	½	
Do. B	103½	¼	
Egypt, Sinking Fund	103¼	⅛	
Do. Unified	93½	⅜	
Do. Preferences	103½	⅛	
Do. Daira Sanieh	88½	¼	
French Rents 4 per Cents	88¼	¼	
Do. 4½ per Cents	103¾	¼	
Greek 5 per Cents	1893	93½	⅜
Hung. Gold 6 per Cents	103	⅛	
Do. Paper	95	¼	
Mexican 6 per Cents	1883	91½	⅜
Peruvian 5 per Cents	23⅞	1¼	
Do. 6 per Cents	23⅞	1¼	
Portuguese	65⅜	⅜	
Russian 6 per Cents	91	½	
Spanish 4 per Cents	71⅝	7/16	7/16
Turkish Unified	103	4	
Series A	41½	2	
Series B	24⅜	⅜	
Series D	17⅜	⅜	
4½ p.c. 1891	91⅜	⅜	
1 p.c. Defence	10½	¼	
1 p.c. Priority	99	⅛	
Uruguay Unified 5 per Cents	71⅛	2¼	
Virginia Funded	41½	9/16	
U.S. 6's 5-20	107	⅛	
BRITISH RAILWAYS.			
Caledonian	150	½	
Great Eastern	83⅞	1½	¾d
Great Northern	128	6	
Ditto A	130	7	
Great Western	171½	½	
Holland Barcasley	51½	9	
Lancashire & York	155	4	
Brighton Ordinary	131	6	½d
Brighton Deferred	120½	½	
Chatham Ordinary	22⅝	⅛	

Cha. Pre-ferences	103¾	9¼	
North Western	177	⅛	
South Western	131½		
Manchester & Sh.	31	91	¼d
Do. A	48	⅝	¼d
Met. Consolidated	79½	6	¼d
Do. District	30½	⅛	¼d
Midland	143½	⅛	
North Staffordshire	77½	8	
Do. Do.	64½	½	
North Eastern	157½	⅛	
North Stafford	31¼	15	
South Eastern	121	3	¼d
Do. Deferred	81¾	⅜	¼d
Taff Vale	182	5	
FOREIGN RAILWAYS.			
Canada Pacific	79½	⅝	¼d
Can. Pacific Stock	85¾	4⅝	¼d
Chic. Mil. and St. Pl.	71½	⅜	
Denver & Rio Grande	16⅝	17⅛	
Do. Pref.	49⅝	⅜	
Illinois Shares	141½	2⅛	
Lake Shore	123⅝	9	
Ohio & Mississippi	23	⅛	
Ontario Land Shares	49	½	
Mex. Con. New Shares	11⅝	2⅛	
Mex. Nat. & Coste	13	⅛	
N.Y. Cen. Shares	100	⅛	
New York Lake Shares	114⅜	⅛	
Erie Shares	27⅛	⅛	
Do. Sec. Mort.	105¾	4⅛	
Nor. & W. Pref.	57⅛	⅛	
N.Y., P. & O. 1st M.	31½	5	
North Pacific Pref.	77	⅛	
Pennsylvania Sh.	66¼	⅛	
Reads Rail Sh.	22⅞	⅛	
1st Preference	74⅛	2½	
Union Pacific	58½	9	
Wabash Pre-ference	33¼	⅛	
Do. Mort.	93	⅛	
Grand Trunk 3rd	17⅞	11	
Do. First Pref.	73½	4	
Do. Second Pref.	49¼	⅛	
Do. Third Pref.	28½	⅛	
Do. Guaranteed	70½	7	
Mexican Ordinary	33⅛	⅛	
Do. First Pref.	108½	⅛	
Ob. & Ind. Pref.	73½	7	
Lombardo-Venet	12 3/16	5/16	
Nitrate Railway	17⅛	⅛	
BANKS.			
Alliance Bank	15	13	¼d
City Bank	22	3	¼d
Consolidate Bank	8½	¼	¼d
Imperial Ottoman	31½	⅜	
London & Brazil	37½	½	
Union of London	40	1	¼d
London and West	70½	1¼	¼d
London Joint Stock	33½	⅜	¼d
National Prov. of Eng.	19½	½	
Stand. Bank S. A.	58½	9½	¼d

MINES.			
Indian Consolidated	2/6	3/6	
Hannan's Reef	9¼	⅛	
Oriental	2	¼d	
Cape Copper	⅛	⅛	
Namaqua	2½	⅛	
Mas sasd Mines	9 3/16	11/16	
Rio Tinto	15 3/16	3/8	
Montana Claims	1	⅛	
Bellerna Claims	19⅛	⅛	
Silver's Reefs	21	⅛	
TELEGRAPHS & TELEPHONES.			
Anglo-American	80½	1⅛	
Do. Pref.	96	½	
Brazilian Submarine	12	⅛	
Direct Unit. States	10	⅛	
Eastern	15⅜	1⅛	
Do. Deferred	10½	1	
National Telephone	134	½	
Globe Teleg. Trust	6⅛	9	
TRAMWAYS, ETC.			
London Gen. Om.	130	200	
London Street	14½	¼	
London Tramways	114½	½	
North Metropolitan	143½	1⅜	
WATERWORKS.			
Chelsea Waterworks	213	9	
Kng. London	211	11	
Grand Junction	125	8	
Kent	171	3½	
Lambeth	232	4	
New River, New	153	70	
Shrewsbury Forrest	131	70	
W. Middlesex	154	3	
GAS & ELECTRIC LIGHT.			
Gaslight & Coke A	287	90	
Imp. Continental	215	18	
South Metro. A	233	300	
Do. B.	240	53	
Do. C	243	41	
London Electric	3	¼	
Metropolitan	156	⅜	
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Allsopp	8½	⅜	
Guinness and Co.	153	7⅛	
Hudden A.	14	⅛	
Bryant and May	15⅝	⅛	
Spratt's Patent	8⅛	⅜	
Liverpool Nitrate	14	15	
Primrose Nitrate	13⅝	1⅜	
Salt Union Shares	10¼	⅛	
P. and O. Stm. Def.	201	13	
Royal Mail Steam	71	9	
Nat. Discount Co.	114½	12¼	¼d
Hudson's Bay	19⅛	⅛	
Suez Canal	93⅛	14	
Transvaal Land Co.	18	21	
London and Asiatic	35	8	

The following are quotations of securities receiving attention at present, and not given in our list above:—

Fell's Asbestos	14⅛	19⅛	
Anglo-Argentine	6	⅛	
Tarapaca Water	19⅛	⅛	
City and Suburban	8½	9	
Jumper's Gold	8½	9	
Jubilee	6	⅛	
Salisbury	9¼	10¼	
Roldy	1¾	1⅞	
Lisbon Buriya	2/0	1/0	

Ocean Land	11⅝	⅝	
Saint and Rand	4	⅛	
Transvaal Land	1	⅛	
Rand S. A. Areas	5	⅛	
Exploring Co.	18	19	
Rand Mines Exploring	4⅛	4⅜	
Southern Land	1	⅛	
Barnato's Ordinary	10½	⅝	
Barnato's Copper	8	8½	

"Pall Mall Gazette" Office,

THURSDAY MORNING.

By the death of Mrs. Henry Moore, who was buried at Highgate yesterday, the clever A.R.A. and his family, with a wide circle of friends, sustain a loss that will be keenly felt. Mrs. Moore, who was a Miss Bollans, was a sympathetic, warm-hearted woman, whom it was a pleasure to know. Her fortitude in suffering was remarkable; and a few months ago, although she must have been enduring intense pain, she was as bright and kindly as ever.

⁂

Mr. Merriman, the well-known South African, is at present in London, after a prolonged tour through Southern Europe. He looks as vigorous and as determined as ever. He found the temperature of Tunis almost identical with that of the Cape. Sicily is not so hot. He visited Rome, and was not edified by the Catholicism of the Papal city. No political man who desires to keep himself posted in South African affairs should lose the opportunity of seeing Mr. Merriman before he departs for the Cape.

⁂

Either Mr. Cuming Walters in his charming volume "In Tennyson Land," did not know or did not choose to recall the personality of the Poet Laureate's paternal grandfather. When mentioning the Fytches—Tennyson's mother was a Miss Fytche—at some length, he quotes a remark once made by Hepworth Dixon anent the ancestors of those who stand in the foremost rank of Englishmen. "Who," he asked, "can name the grandfather of any of them?" "But I fancy," (writes a correspondent) "that a good many Lincolnshire folk could name Lord Tennyson's grandfather, who was well known some fifty years ago as solicitor and land agent to most of the county families in that part of the world, some of whom still have in their libraries 'advance copies' of Alfred Tennyson's first published poems, presented by the proud grandfather to his old friends and clients."

⁂

Another personality overlooked by Mr. Walters is that of Charles Tennyson, the poet's uncle, who became a noted Liberal politician as M.P. for Stamford. To him old George Tennyson left Bayonnes manor, passing over the orphan children of his elder son. "To him that hath shall much be given." Charles married an heiress—one of the Huttons of Lincolnshire—entered Bayonnes in grand style, and took the name and crest of D'Eyncourt, having purchased an estate in the village of Eyncourt in France, from whence he declared the Tennysons had originally emigrated.

⁂

Bayonnes was quite one of the show places of the country. It was rebuilt in the guise of a feudal castle, drawbridge, battlements, and portcullis all complete, and Mr. Tennyson d'Eyncourt and his family fell into the spirit of the place. The host and his wife had their portraits painted in the characters of King Edward and Queen Philippa, and it was rumoured that when callers drove up to the door the butler, disguised as a feudal retainer, answered solemnly, "My lord is walking by the postern gate. Await, I will acquaint him with your presence." Of his nephew Alfred and his poetry he had a wholesome contempt, whispering, "I have a nephew who writes verses; I don't think much of 'em." And this was after "In Memoriam" had been published some two or three years!

⁂

A correspondent draws my attention to the fact that Mr. Edmund Yates no longer announces each week in the *World* as heretofore that he, Edmund Yates, is "Editor and sole Proprietor of that Journal, and that without his authority nothing can appear in its columns." It seems that this unusual advertisement regularly appeared in the *World* until December last. On the 1st January, 1890, however, there was inserted in place of it a statement that Mr. A. M. Broadley had resigned his position on the paper, "with which he will have no further connection," the unavoidable inference being that Mr. A. M. Broadley was the "brother near the throne" of whom Mr. Yates was, if not jealous, at all events anxious to minimize the importance. But why should Mr. Edmund Yates find it necessary to proclaim *urbi et orbi* that he and not Mr. A. M. Broadley was the Editor of the *World*? Why should the "Edmund" that Society is supposed to love be jealous of anybody? Mr. Yates is admittedly the originator of Society Journalism. Why should he fear the rivalry of Mr. A. M. Broadley or anybody else? These things are evidently among the mysteries of Society Journalism and too deep for those who are not in the confidence of Messrs. Yates and Broadley.

⁂

February 1 was the birthday of a new monthly magazine—the *University Extension Journal* (Whittingham and Co. 1*d.*). The aim of the newcomer is to strengthen and consolidate the work of "University Extension" as the Journal (which is attractively "got up") is filled with notes and news about the "Extension" movement in London. One of the most interesting items is the announcement of two studentships of £10 each in connection with the "Summer Meetings" at Oxford and Cambridge. One studentship is given by the Dowager Lady Stanley of Alderley; the other by the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs.

⁂

The *Journal* proposes to describe the work of all the principal colleges in London, and in the first number there is an interview with Mr. Thomas Hughes, Q.C., on the Working Men's College. The interviewer draws the following interesting "interior":—

As I made my way to Messrs. Macmillan's in Bedford-street, where Mr. Hughes—on a flying visit to town—was staying, I thought it was a very appropriate place in which to talk about the Working Men's College, for Mr. A. Macmillan was himself one of the original members of the committee which framed the scheme for its establishment. The author of "Tom Brown's School Days" greeted me in a room the walls of which were lined with portraits of illustrious men—the moulders of modern thought. Mr. Hughes pointed out the excellent likeness of his friend, James Russell Lowell, of whom he spoke with great enthusiasm.

⁂

Major P. G. Craigie, who has just been appointed head of the Intelligence Department of the new Board of Agriculture, describes himself as "officially an infant three days old, and therefore unable to speak," but in private life he is a tall, thin Scotchman, of forty-seven, with a long beard of the national hue, in which he looks more like a missionary than a major of militia. Born in Perth, he was educated at Edinburgh University and Cambridge, studying agriculture with distinction at the former under Professor Wilson. He has devoted himself energetically to the subject ever since, *con amore*, and is now armed to the teeth with statistics and valuable information, gathered from his own experience of estate management and his practice as Secretary of the Central Chamber of Agriculture, Government representative at various foreign conferences, and corresponding member of the International Statistical Institute.

MAJOR CRAIGIE.

⁂

His work as secretary of the Local Taxation Committee is notorious, but it is not so generally known that he acquired his knowledge of the subject from residing a number of years in a small northern parish, where he held simultaneously every official appointment in the place! This tells me he used to have the most unanimous vestry meetings on record. Mr. Chaplin and he are old friends, the former having been chairman of the Associated Chambers, while the latter was secretary; and the appointment bodes well for energetic and harmonious work. As yet the major has not got rooms at Whitehall and is only in the chrysalis stage as a Government official.

A real luxury for Breakfast, Luncheon, or Supper, FRY'S PURE CONCENTRATED COCOA
Also a valuable diet for the invalid and delicate. Thomas Wilson, Esq., L.R.C.P., says:—"I have so high an estimation in pronouncing your Concentrated Cocoa the best I ever used. It possesses a rich and delicious chocolate flavour. I believe it to be highly nutritious and easily assimilated, and will have great pleasure in recommending it to my friends and patients." To secure this article, ask for "FRY'S PURE CONCENTRATED COCOA."

TOOLE AMONG THE ACTORS.

THE "GREEN ROOM" CLUB FAREWELL SUPPER.

The end is close at hand! We have almost reached the last of those many valedictory functions which have been organized for the purpose of bidding John Lawrence Toole godspeed on his long journey; and among these final farewells came last night—or rather early this morning—the fraternal "send-off" of the Green Room Club. It was hardly likely that the general body of actors—for the Green Room is, perhaps more than any other association, an actors' club—would allow our popular comedian to depart for the Antipodes without offering him some token of their esteem and affection in which he is held by his brethren. And so it came to pass that one of the big rooms at the Criterion Restaurant was invaded at midnight by as representative a crowd of histrions—with here and there a literary makeweight—as it would be possible to gather together on an occasion like this. Here is the "plot" of the principal table:—

MR. BANCROFT (Chairman)

Mr. Beam Stoker	Mr. Clement Scott	Mr. Toole	Mr. E. S. Willard
Mr. E. Righton	Mr. Pinero	Mr. Irving	Mr. Richard Temple
Mr. Howe	Mr. Hare	Mr. Chas. Dickens	Mr. B. S. Farjeon
Mr. Bron. Howard			
Mr. G. Alexander			

Besides these special personages, the eye encountered well-known faces on all sides. James Fernandez, Henry Neville, Arthur Cecil, John Forbes Robertson, Harry Nicholls, Fred Leslie, John L. Shine, George Conquest, John Billington, Leonard Boyne, Fred Terry, Arthur Dacre, Robert Pateman, Ben Davies, Courtice Pounds, Fred Terry, Lewis Waller, Henry Hamilton, and many other wearers of the sock and buskin, were present; while among the non-acting members were Messrs. Joseph Mackay, E. J. Beale, Meredith Ball, C. J. Hargitt, Oscar Barrett, and George Delacher, the secretary of the club. Such a conglomeration of dramatic stars was naturally a great source of attraction to the fashionable establishment, who flocked to the door of the supper-room as soon as "closing time" had released them from their duties, and gazed upon their favourite stage heroes.

When the clatter of knives and forks has wellnigh ceased, Mr. Bancroft enters upon the serious business of the occasion and gives us "The Queen." This having been duly honoured, and Mr. Courtice Pounds having melodiously "obliged" with the National Anthem, the chairman rises again to propose the toast of the morning. His task, he says, is rendered most difficult by reason of the "prevailing epidemic"—not the influenza, but the epidemic of Toole banquets. Both these visitations require stimulants; but, whereas one puts us to bed in the daytime, the other keeps us up all night. Nearly everything possible has been said about "our friend Toole"; and an after talking to actors should, however, try to ding fresh praises. Then Mr. Bancroft, amid much enthusiasm, characterises his subject as a "real good fellow" who has caused as much amusement in his life as any man, and ventures to prophesy great things for him in Australia. A passing reference to Mr. Toole's private sorrows comes next; but the speaker soon shakes off all sad retrospect, and remarks that even if the genial comedian were to play "Paul Pry" for the rest of his life he would be welcome anywhere he might intrude. Then Mr. Bancroft grasps the right hand of his friend, and, after telling him of the deep affection which his professional brethren bear him, concludes an admirable speech by wishing him health, welfare, and happiness during his colonial tour. Of course this is followed by much cheering and music—"for he's a jolly good fellow"—after which Mr. Toole makes a delightfully serio-comic reply. He thanks his audience for their kindness and sympathy. He has already made so many speeches elsewhere, he says, that he is almost speechless. However, the presence of his friends Irving and Bancroft reminds him of a little story of one of his great attacks. These two good friends had lent him a helping hand in their first attempts at walking, and he calls forth tumultuous laughter from his hearers by alluding to them as "walking gentlemen." Then a word as to his old comrades John Billington and George Shelton, "whom he has known about a hundred years," and then comes a regret that he cannot take all the "Green Room" members with him. He thinks a lively picture of his two neighbours executing an appropriate hornpipe on board ship, and then says that he is merely going away to get *easy* in "Paul" and some other parts—Brind-easy! This leads to Brind-*ici on Parle Français*, and there is no knowing what further verbal distortions might not be in store for us, did not Mr. Toole change his theme and proceed to congratulate us on the exceptional circumstance of our sitting late—until all on his account. Then he kindly invites the club to run over and dine with him as soon as he has "opened" in Australia, and so with a genial smile sits down. After this harmony reigns triumphant, for Mr. Ben Davies sings his sweetest, and Mr. Van Biene, who has travelled up from Liverpool on the purpose, makes much melody on his priceless violoncello. Then Mr. Irving, in a neat and particularly humorous speech, invites us to drink the health of our chairman, which we do most heartily. Responding to this compliment, Mr. Bancroft reminds his audience that to-day is the birthday of the Lyceum chief, and so the ball of courtesy is tossed from hand to hand as pleasantly as possible. "Robert Landry" (Arthur Cecil), Courtice Pounds and Albert Chevalier doing unlimited "turns," until the small hours become alarmingly large and send us all home to bed.

MR. ERNEST PARKE IN HOLLOWAY PRISON.

Mr. Ernest Parke has suffered considerably in health during his incarceration for the libel upon Lord Euston. He is ordinarily by no means strong, and for some time he has been in the prison hospital. There he has been visited by one of his journalistic associates, who had secured the necessary order from the Home Secretary. This movement for exceptional circumstance of our sinking a first-class misdemeanant is for the moment "hanging fire," but it will be revived when members return in a body to town next week.

MR. GLADSTONE AND LOCAL OPTION.

Mr. Maltus Q. Holyoake having recently submitted to Mr. Gladstone an amended form of local option, which claims to give representation to both the majority and minority on this question, by decreasing the number of licensed houses in exact proportion to the fractional strength of the temperance party, among the ratepayers, or in the licensing bodies, the right hon. gentleman replied: "I could not venture to give an opinion upon a particular mode of applying the principle of popular control in this case, without knowing what was thought of it by other persons more entitled than myself to speak with authority."

THE NEW MAGAZINE RIFLE AND THE POWDER CHARGE.

Some further delay in the issue of the new magazine rifle to the First Army Corps will, it is said, be caused by a difficulty as to the exact powder charge. The description of powder has been decided upon for some time, and a series of experiments was carried out upon the results of which the early cartridges were compounded. Now, however, it seems that better results as regards wear and tear, recoil, and flatness of trajectory may be attained by a variation of the weight of powder, and the officers responsible have decided to settle this point before the manufacture of the ammunition is allowed to proceed.

VACANT POSTS AT THE MEMORIAL HALL.

The proposed assistant secretaryship to the Rev. Andrew Mearns, of the London Congregational Union, has been declined by the Rev. F. W. Newland, of Canning Town. He is reluctant to give up pastoral work, and desires to continue at his present post, where he has done good work. The secretarial rearrangements, therefore, hang fire a little. These involve the appointment of an assistant secretary to Mr. Mearns on the Church Aid Society, while Mr. E. W. Gates would have charge of the philanthropic work of the London Mission. The latter arrangement (the London correspondent o the *Manchester Examiner* hears) is likely to be made.

INTENDED RESIGNATION OF THE SWEDISH MINISTER.

Count Piper, the Minister for Sweden and Norway to the Court of St. James's, will shortly resign his post, on the ground of ill-health. His Excellency has been in failing health for a considerable time, and the rigours of the early part of the present winter tried him very much. He is likely to be succeeded by the Baron de Wedel Jarlsberg, who has for some years acted as First Secretary of Legation.

THE BRITISH PRESENT TO THE KAISER.

The album recently presented to Kaiser Wilhelm at Berlin by Colonel Swayne, commanding the Rifle Brigade at Dover, is absolutely unique in its way. Its object is to show the difference between the uniforms of twenty-eight typical regiments at the beginning of the century and at this present time, so that in all it contains fifty-six illustrations, besides two additional ones illustrating naval uniforms. The album was "got up" by the gentleman who designed the military uniforms for "Ruddigore." The work has taken upwards of fifteen years to complete, and the sources of information have been manifold. The binding itself is a work of art, being composed of a splendid piece of red morocco, with silver fastenings.

Bord's Pianos.—25 per cent. discount for cash or 15s. per month (Second-hand, 10s. 6d. per month) on the three years' system. Illustrated lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 24 SOUTH AMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

THE NEW MASTER OF SIDNEY SUSSEX COLLEGE.

(FROM OUR CAMBRIDGE CORRESPONDENT.)

The mastership of Sidney Sussex, the youngest but one of Cambridge Colleges, which fell vacant a few weeks ago on the death of the late Dr. Phelps, was refilled to-day. The Fellows have elected Mr. Charles Smith, who has been for many years tutor and mathematical lecturer in the College, and most widely active for its welfare. Mr. Smith took his degree in 1858, and was third wrangler, a position to which Sidney men attained more frequently about thirty years ago than they do to-day. J. Fletcher Moulton, Q.C., was senior that year, and G. H. Darwin, M.A., Plumian Professor of Astronomy and son of Charles Darwin, was second. Just below Mr. Smith, too, came Dr. H. M. Christie, the present Astronomer-Royal. It was the year after Clifford had taken his degree.

Zealous as Mr. Smith has always been in the work for his college, he has found time to improve the teaching of mathematics at Cambridge by the production of several most justly popular text-books. In May, 1883, he published "An Elementary Treatise on Conic Sections," now in its fifth edition; in June, 1884, "An Elementary Treatise on Solid Geometry"; in February, 1886, an "Elementary Algebra"; and in January, 1888, "A Treatise on Algebra."

THE JUNIOR CONSTITUTIONAL CLUB'S NEW BUILDING.

The Junior Constitutional Club in point of size and the number of its members, if in no other respect, bids fair to put all other similar institutions into the shade—that is, provided the schemes of the committee, over which the Duke of Norfolk presides, are carried out successfully. The new building will be erected on the site of the Sultan Estate, 101—104, Piccadilly. The situation is undoubtedly a fine one, and there is a frontage of 115ft. overlooking the Green Park. In the heat of summer there is no more pleasant situation in town than this. The committee has obtained a lease for a term of eighty years, at a ground-rent of £2,000 per annum. The builders will be at work early in March, and the total cost of the erection and equipment of the new house is estimated at £130,000.

STUDENTS AT NEWNHAM.

There are now 136 students at Newnham College, of whom 133 are residents in one or other of the halls and three are out-students. It may be noticed that so far the aristocracy, or at least the titled aristocracy, remains unrepresented at either Newnham or Girton. If the women of this class benefit by the higher education now available they do so indirectly only. It would seem as if they preferred trade ventures and light literary work to the strict study necessary at the Universities.

THE LATE MRS. LUCAS.

At yesterday's meeting of the Central National Society for Women's Suffrage the committee passed a resolution expressing its deep regret at the death of Mrs. Margaret Lucas, "who had been for so many years closely identified with the Women's Suffrage Society, both as a public advocate and a member of the executive committee," and who had been "one of the truest, most courageous, executive committee," and who had been "one of the truest, most courageous, and persistent supporters" of the movement. A special deputation was also appointed to represent the committee at the funeral of Mrs. Lucas at Highgate on Friday.

THE DEADLOCK IN THE SYDNEY SEE.

The deadlock which has arisen out of the appointment of a new Bishop of Sydney has at length been removed. It may be remembered that the Bishops of Australia selected Canon Saumarez Smith for that position, but after that gentleman's acceptance, and just on the eve of his consecration, it was discovered that some technical error had been made in his nomination. There was no objection to Canon Smith personally, but some of the colonial bishops felt so strongly that the appointment of their metropolitan should be in order that they could not yield even to the advice of the Archbishop of Canterbury. In order to remove the deadlock, Canon Saumarez Smith has now withdrawn his acceptance, leaving it to the Australian bishops to reappoint him or select some other person.

THE MIMOSA ELEGANS IN LONDON.

A remarkable horticultural fact of the day is the selling in the London streets of the Mimosa Elegans at very low prices. This beautiful plant, which is of the acacia tribe, made its first appearance in Europe under the Romans, and has always been a favourite in shady nooks in Italy, from Nice to Naples. Not very long since it was almost a rare plant at Nice, and there were not above a dozen trees of it at Cannes twenty-five years ago. Now it is grown in extraordinary quantities, and as it grows rapidly, perfect forests of the three or four varieties are cultivated for the North European markets, so that it is sold in Paris and London as cheaply as it can be in Nice.

THE SALFORD GAS SCANDAL.

At the meeting of the Salford town council yesterday a further attempt was made to secure the production of the agreement for the payment of £10,000 by the convict Hunter in settlement of certain proceedings. It was stated that the £10,000 has not yet been paid—the 31st of December last was the date fixed for the payment—but that it is "safe." The agreement was not produced, on the ground that its production would be prejudicial to the interests of the corporation in the proceedings now pending against Mr. Ellis Lever. A resolution was passed calling upon the consultative committee to present an interim report, but reserving such information as they may consider it prejudicial to the interests of the corporation to include in the report.

TO BETTER THE CONDITION OF THE BARMAIDS.

A preliminary Conference will shortly be held to consider what steps shall be taken in order that the privileges provided in the Factory Acts for other girl-workers may be extended to barmaids. Several members of Parliament have expressed their approval of the movement, and their anxiety that the condition of the girls employed in public houses and refreshment bars shall be materially improved. It has been stated in connection with this effort, which was commenced by Miss Gough, that the hours worked are sometimes as many as 100 a week, while the payment for the same period amounts to 5s. or 7s., with board and lodging. Often however, the food is of the most wretched description; and a case has been cited in which the girls live underneath an underground railway station. Unfortunately their position has of late years grown worse instead of better, the payment having decreased, and the work they are expected to do has become more laborious. The partial failure of the Trades Union which it was attempted to establish among them has been accounted for by the fact that the girls are liable to dismissal at a moment's notice.

SINGULAR OCCURRENCE IN A PORTSMOUTH STREET.

A singular case of death from influenza occurred at Portsmouth on Tuesday night. Daniel Ferbridge, a baker's help, was seen in a cart at the corner of Melbourne-street with the reins in his hand. The horse and cart remained in the same position for an hour, and, the delay creating curiosity, the man was examined. He was dead. He had been suffering from influenza, but could not afford to stay at home.

A STORY OF THE "STRONGEST MAN ON EARTH."

The "strongest man on earth" (remarks a London correspondent) met at a London restaurant the other night with something in the nature of a surprise. It seems that a private of the Horse Guards Blue, rather over 6ft. 4in., and proportionately broad, took offence at some remarks which he understood were being levelled against the honour of the British army by the strong man, whereupon he lost no time in lifting him off his feet and fairly "chucking" him out of the doors.

The Rev. Stopford Brooke is about to become a member of the Fabian Society.

The Hon. Richard Offley, only son of Lord Houghton, who has himself gone to the Cape for reasons of health, is at Torquay, dangerously ill.

Sir Charles Russell is now on the high road to recovery. The fact is, though he has had influenza it has not been a very serious attack.

The Rev. J. Jackson Wray has consented to preach the annual May sermon for the National Temperance League in Mr. Spurgeon's Tabernacle.

Acting on the advice of an English agricultural chemist, some Ceylon tea planters are about to try manuring their tea plants with old rags as an experiment. The idea is said to be derived from the olive cultivators of Italy.

The death is announced of Ralph Pooley, of Longlandj, near Penrith, the eleven stone champion of the world under the rules of Cumberland and Westmoreland wrestling.

Lieutenant-Colonel Tiscount Lascelles and the officers of the Yorkshire Hussars (the Prince of Wales's Own) last night gave their annual ball in the Assembly Rooms, York. For many years this ball has been anxiously looked forward to as one of the most enjoyable gatherings of what may be termed the Yorkshire season, and last week's gathering was a great success.

READERS LEAVING HOME TEMPORARILY can have the PALL MALL GAZETTE forwarded at the following rates:—Two weeks, 3s. 6d.; four weeks, 7s. SATURDAYS SPECIAL EDITION posted in time for delivery in the COUNTRY on SUNDAY MORNING, forwarded, 9s. 6d. per annum. Address, The Publisher, *Pall Mall Gazette* Office, Northumberland-street, Strand, W.C.

"THE FRUITS OF ENLIGHTENMENT."

A SKETCH OF COUNT LEO TOLSTOY'S NEW COMEDY.

On the 30th December, 1889 (11th January, 1890), an unpublished comedy written long ago by Count Tolstoy, and entitled, "She Stoops to Conquer" (literally, "She got it by Cunning"), was played at his residence in Yassnaia Poliana, before fifty or sixty guests. The comedy lay unused and forgotten in the Count's portfolio until last December, when the youthful members of his family, desirous of arranging private theatricals, requested him to supply them with a piece. The Count, every ready to oblige, entered heartily into the spirit of the thing, chose the above-mentioned comedy, revised it with a view to the temporary purpose it was intended to serve, and changed its name to "The Fruits of Enlightenment." He even superintended the rehearsals, assisted the actors with his advice, and kept on modifying the text, correcting and improving what he considered his own faults up to the last moment. The twenty-seven *dramatis personæ* were without difficulty recruited from among the friends and relations of the family. The scenes were painted at home; a hair-dresser from the city of Toola came to aid in the transformation of counts into peasants, and princesses into waiting women. The piece went off admirably. The plot, which is very simple and may be generally described as a dramatized "Mr. Sludge the Medium," cannot but prove interesting to all friends of literature as the work of Count Tolstoy. Judged solely upon its own merits, however, it will prove more interesting to Russians than to Englishmen; and, like Ostrofsky's famous pieces, can only reckon upon a *succès d'estime* in Western Europe. The following is a *résumé* of the piece:—

FIRST ACT.

Scene: the anteroom of a rich landowner, Leonidas Feodorovitch, an ardent spiritist, who, like Socrates, never does anything without having first consulted his familiars of the unseen world. His wife is a *malade imaginaire*. Among the people coming in and going out who pass through the antechamber are three frowsy peasants just arrived from the country who ask to see the master of the house on business. They have been deputed by the *mir* to effect the purchase of a plot of land belonging to Leonidas Feodorovitch, but which he promised to sell them. They bring 5,000 roubles purchase-money with them, which one of their number slows away for safe keeping in the capacious leg of his strongly smelling boot. One of these unsophisticated delegates is a relation of Tatiana, Tania, as she is called for shortness, the thrifty, crafty parlour-maid who is the heroine of the piece; another of them is a relative of her bridegroom's, Simeon, the butler's assistant. The master, apprised of the arrival of the peasants, appears, listens to what they have to say, admits that he did promise to sell the land but now desires time for reflection, meaning thereby consultation with the spirits. His wife, meanwhile, passing through the ante-room on her way out to perform her daily round of visits, is horrified to see the unkempt toilers of the land poisoning the fragrant air of the ante-room, asks angrily who gave them admittance, and cannot say what terrible disease germs they may not have brought with them. Her husband at first makes a feeble stand for common sense and the peasants, but is easily cowed into silence and submission by his better half, and dismisses the deputation, absolutely refusing to sell the land. Tania, however, takes the crestfallen sons of toil under her protection, gives them shelter in the kitchen, and promises to do her best to induce her master to sell the promised land, and with this object takes from them the deed of sale, which she wants the signature of Leonidas Feodorovitch to be complete. Tania then obtains an interview with her master, reveals to him her love for Simeon, the butler's assistant, but pretends to fear him on account of the strange things he does and the mysterious doings that his mere presence provokes: thus, among other things, he has merely to sit down to his soup, and the spoon, she asserts, conveys the food to his mouth without any assistance from his hands. Leonidas vows the food to his mouth without any assistance from his hands. Leonidas is undoubtedly a medium.

SECOND ACT.

In the second act the curtain rises on a scene of humble life in the kitchen of Leonidas Feodorovitch, where we discover the three peasants at their ease drinking tea out of tumblers and chatting familiarly with the female cook, who astonishes them with her account of the daily life of the gentlemen and ladies above stairs, which, for the shrewd but unsophisticated clodhoppers has all the charms of a fairy tale. They are specially struck, nay, scandalized, by the daily cooking of a dainty cutlet for the dog. The shrewd, practical, comments of these representatives of the masses upon the strange doings of the classes in this and the preceding act belong to the most powerful and most successful effects of Count Tolstoy. The contrast between the notions, aims, and life-philosophy of the simple-minded men who move about among stern realities and the pampered windbags is brought out with a force and clearness that leaves nothing to be desired. During this conversation Simeon, Tania, and other servants of the family, all of them peasants by birth and education, come in and converse upon ordinary topics. Upstairs the séance is boiling a-pace. Suddenly one of the gentlemen taking part in the séance rushes breathless into the kitchen with a key which he wants to hide where it will be difficult for the thought-reader upstairs to discover it. No more promising place for this purpose suggests itself to him than the leg of one of the peasants boots—precisely that one in which the five thousand roubles are stowed away. The poor countryman is horrified at the choice of the hiding-place, and trembles lest the well dressed young gentleman should have really come to take the money of the *Mir*. Soon afterwards the company enters *en masse* with the thought-reader in front, and, though the eyes of the latter are bandaged, he has little difficulty in finding the key. The peasant whose boot is thus unceremoniously dealt with, falls on his knees and like Ben Amin when the cup was found in his possession, vehemently protests that he is not guilty of theft. The lady of the house again shocked to see the disease propagating countrymen in her kitchen, has them ignominiously ejected thence. Tania, however, again protects them, and obtains for them the hospitality of the outhouse.

THIRD ACT.

In the drawing-room of Leonidas Feodorovitch active preparations for a spiritist séance are going forward. As the medium who was invited cannot possibly come it is decided that the opportunity has come for some of the spiritistic powers of the butler's assistant, Simeon. Tania assists in all the preparations; she draws a thread across the room unnoticed by her master and his guests she schools Simeon and disciplines him for the rôle of Sludge the medium, rubbing his hands with phosphorus and telling him to simulate sound sleep; and having put the deed of sale, a guitar, a concertina, and other apparatus on the table, she herself hides behind the sofa, dressed in a dress of the colour of the wall-paper. Soon after this the lamps and candles are extinguished and a séance begins. The thread being raised by Tania catches people's noses and chins, and thus gives rise to various theories, one of which is that the ghost of a monk named Nicholas is present. Then a paper (the deed of sale having been discovered on the table, the question is put, Has it to be signed? Tania makes the table reply affirmatively; the musical instruments then play loudly if not harmoniously, the guitar soundly thwacking the head of Leonidas Feodorovitch, as a sign that the spirit is in good form. Leonidas and his friends, one of whom is a learned professor, are perfectly satisfied with what they have heard and felt, the deed of sale is thereupon signed, and the curtain rings down on a bitter discussion between the professor and the only sceptic in the company, who holds in his hands the thread that had been drawn across the room by Tania.

FOURTH AND LAST ACT.

The scene is the antechamber in which the first act took place. It is Leonidas Feodorovitch's reception day, and counts and countesses, princes, princesses, and barons flit in and out, momentarily interrupting the interesting strictures and sarcastic comments of the lackeys. When the lady of the house herself at last appears at one of the servants—a rejected suitor of Tania's—complains to her of Simeon, who, it is alleged, has hit her. The mistress naturally flares up, but cools down on hearing that jealousy is the real ground of the complaint. On this the rejected lover informs her of Tania's doings at the séance, and she, overjoyed at the thought that she has it in her power to throw cold water on her lord's enthusiasm, sends for him and then and there holds up her husband, however, north the learned professor, who has also been upon the scene, learned what had taken place, are in the least surprised, embarrassed, or otherwise affected by her disclosure, which they simply refuse to believe. Indeed the professor goes so far as to say that even if it were true that Tania had the spirits. And the curtain falls on a very happy family—the visitors delighted with the indubitable signs they have received of the spirits' favour, the mistress of the house in ecstasies over her discovery, the peasants satisfied at having successfully accomplished their mission, and Tania triumphant over the spiteful suitor, flushed with the success of her contrivances, and on the point of becoming the happy bride of Simeon, the butler's assistant.

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IS ANOTHER GREAT STRIKE IMMINENT?

DEFIANT ATTITUDE OF THE STRIKE LEADERS.

With a view of learning what the strike leaders think of the step taken on Tuesday by representatives of the docks, wharves, warehouses, and granaries of the port of London, a representative of the *Pall Mall Gazette* waited upon Mr. Tom Mann yesterday, when the following conversation took place:—

"Well, what do you think of the new union of wharf proprietors?"—Think?" replied Tom Mann, "why, I think they would have been fools if they hadn't arranged for one. But it is just too late. We are now prepared for them, and we don't care a jot for any combination which they are able to form."

UNION V. UNION.

"You will oppose an equally strong combination on your part, I suppose?"—"We shall increase the strength of the Carmen's Union. At present this contains 13,500 members. There are 30,000 carmen in London, and we want to bring these into the organization at once. We determined to do this some time ago, before there was any trouble at Hay's Wharf. The strike there has given us an opportunity which we have not been slow to seize hold of. It is now directly to our interest to expand the area of our operations, and that at once. As things stand just now we have thirteen thousand members who will on Monday next refuse to work with non-union men. It is not many months ago that we increased the membership of this union by 13,000 in three weeks; now we expect to see another 13,000 enrolled in less than a fortnight."

"Is the combination which has been formed against you representative or not?"—"It is not representative. Thirty-five firms have appended their signatures. These represent some forty docks and wharves out of two hundred. Such a union is not strong enough—besides, it comes too late. Already the vast majority of the wharves are anxious to see us men, in order that Hay's Wharf may be placed on the same footing as they themselves are now on."

A GENERAL "LOCK OUT" IMPOSSIBLE.

"Then you are not afraid of any action which the newly formed union may take?"—"Not a bit. It only requires unity on our part and they cannot hurt us at all. They cannot go in for a general 'lock out.' It would injure themselves a great deal more than us."

"But is there not a fear that the trade of the port of London may be diverted to other ports?"—"None whatever. If this strike had happened six months ago it might have been so; but now the other ports are organized and working in hearty co-operation with ourselves. At Hull we have twenty-two branches; at Bristol four; and at Liverpool it is probable that the Dockers' Union which exists there will amalgamate with our association in London. If they join us the whole of the Scotch ports will also come over; so that we shall be in command of all the ports of the kingdom. To talk of English trade going to the Continent is all 'bunkum.' Any one with half an eye can see that there is as much unrest on the Continent as here. They are willing to follow where we lead. We have branches at Amsterdam and at Rotterdam already."

"THE PUBLIC ARE NOT LIKELY TO BE WITH US FOR EVER."

"Is it not possible that another strike may alienate the sympathy of the public from the cause which a short time ago they so delighted to support?"—"That may be so. The public are not likely to be with us for ever. If we can work with public sympathy, it will be well; if we are obliged to go on without public sympathy, it will still be well, though not quite so well with us. In any case we have put our hands to the plough, and we should not turn back. The public don't understand our business, and we should not be worth our salt if, knowing the relations between capital and labour, and having an opportunity to rectify them, we did not grasp that opportunity, and do the work that is required of us."

MR. NORWOOD'S SPEECH.

"To change the subject for a moment, Mr. Mann, what do you think of Mr. Norwood's recent speech?"—"We attach no importance to it. It was simply so much bounce. You see he had to please his shareholders, and at the same time he was glad of an opportunity to gratify his own pugnacious temperament. He is in an awkward place, as the public will soon judge, from the fact that he was forced to make the humiliating confession that not he but the strike leaders really controlled the docks. Yesterday he said the men had worked better since his speech. In point of fact they have been working exactly as before—doing a fair day's labour and nothing more. My own impression is that the dock companies are in great financial difficulties, and are therefore most anxious to make a scapegoat of the Union. But we don't intend to give them the chance."

WILL THERE BE ANOTHER GREAT DOCK STRIKE?

"A final question, Mr. Mann. You are acquainted with all the circumstances of the present agitation, and you can judge as well as most what is likely to happen. Tell me, do you think that there is any prospect of another great dock strike?"—"I do not think so," replied Mr. Mann in reassuring tones: "I do not think so. There will be a very severe struggle, no doubt. We have counted the cost, and we are quite prepared to fight the battle to the bitter end. But our position is so strong that I think the proprietors of Hay's Wharf and their aiders and abettors will see the wisdom of 'giving in.' Another general strike would hurt them much more than it could possibly hurt us."

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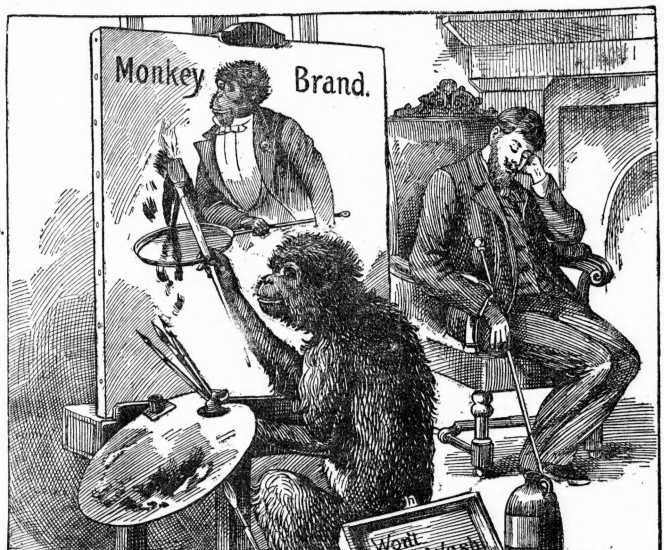

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